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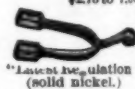
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SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1903.

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After an interval of repose during which their vocal powers appear to have received a large increase in strength, the Boston "anti-imperialists" resumed operations in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on March 19, on which date they held two public meetings at both of which it was solemnly resolved that the United States Government was a mean old thing for compelling the Filipinos to respect the American flag and behave themselves like decent people. On both occasions the beaten straw of last year's "anti-imperialist" campaign was threshed over again. The same old charges of cruelty on the part of the Army, so often repeated and so often refuted, were again paraded for the edification of Aguinaldo's assembled friends. The same old fanciful stories about murder and other crimes by American soldiers in the Philippines were retold until everybody was properly horrified and then the meetings proceeded to "resoloot" in the familiar old way that "the United States has no right to hold another nation in subjection against its will." That was all. There wasn't a new horror or an original sensation in the entire proceedings. The case of Lieutenant Sinclair, who was tried and acquitted on charges of wilfully causing the death of Private Richter by torture in the Philippines, was presented in distorted form at both meetings, but nothing new was added to the old charge. Concerning Lieutenant Sinclair, an officer of the Army who saw hard service in the Philippines writes to us as follows: "No refutation is needed for the slander upon Lieutenant Sinclair, who is well known as a fine young officer, of approved discretion, tested courage, and cool judgment, and who has been tried by court-martial on this charge and has been acquitted by a full jury of his peers, who heard all the evidence at first hand from the eye-witnesses on the ground. But if any refutation of the slanders were needed, or any exposure of those who, for their own base and malignant motives, dragged a grief-stricken, bereaved mother, who is not half responsible for what she may say while under their influence, into a public place and there drew out from her by a leading question which she was practically compelled to answer affirmatively, such a damning and damnable falsehood, such refutation can be had in full in the official records of the court-martial that tried him."

Secretary Root's dismissal of the charges preferred against Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., former Military Governor of Cuba, by Mr. E. G. Rathbone, former director of the Cuban postal service, will command general approval. Rathbone was convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to prison, but was subsequently pardoned by the Cuban Government. He now charges that his conviction was brought about through improper influences exerted upon the Cuban courts by General Wood, whom he also accuses of having accepted costly gifts from the proprietors of gambling establishments in the city of Havana. It is announced by the War Department that no action will be taken in the matter beyond filing Rathbone's charges, together with General Wood's reply thereto. In an official indorsement of the papers the Secretary of War says: "No answer to the charges was required from General Wood, and none was necessary, for it was already officially known to the Secretary of War that the charges were in every respect without just foundation. The part taken by the Military Governor of Cuba in the prosecution of the so-called post office cases, in which Mr. Rathbone was one of the defendants, had at every step the approval of the War Department, and the Military Governor exercised no control over the proceeding except such as it was his duty to exercise, and that control in no case went beyond the control which prosecuting officers in the

United States lawfully exercise over cases committed to their charge." With reference to the gifts presented to General Wood it is explained that they were given as tokens of gratitude for his services in providing the island with a safe and orderly government and for his successful efforts to promote harmonious relations among the Cuban and Spanish residents of Havana. "To have refused these gifts," says Secretary Root, "would have been discourteous, injurious and unjustifiable." It will be observed that the sensation threatened by Mr. Rathbone simply "thundered in the index."

Of the Moreno and Rividavia of the Argentine navy, which England at one time was reported to have purchased, a report since contradicted officially, the London Engineer says: "They are of the type generally known to the naval world as 'Ansaldo cruisers,' most of them having been built at that Italian yard. The first of the type was the Garibaldi I. She and three others, virtually sisters, are in the Argentine navy. The ill-starred Cristobal Colon of Spain was another. Yet another was the famous Pedro d'Aragon, whose existence never got beyond the Naval Annual stage, and intentions in Spanish naval bosoms. Then came the two Carlo Albertas of Italy, variations of the type, which were presently followed by three improved Garibaldis and the two of the Moreno type. All told, therefore, no less than a dozen ships of the type have been constructed—a type record broken only by Great Britain's two score Apollos. The essentials of the type are small dimensions—under 8,000 tons; moderate cruiser speed—20 knots; almost complete mail of shell-proof armor; very heavy—relatively—armament; considerable handiness." The Engineer believes that "the French and Russian type, in order to secure an extra knot or so and a little more coal, make enormous sacrifices of guns and armor. Provided nothing breaks down they can run from the Italian type, but if there is any fighting to be done they are nowhere in competition with it. The Italian design indicates a better grasp of the real necessity of war, and guns and armor to fight with are a better defense than a lack of these things, with ability to run away as a substitute. We understand that the official verdict is to the effect that the Moreno and Rividavia are unfit for the British fleet. Certainly they lack the 'County' class ability to run away, but there is little question that, given equal crews, the Moreno would blow the Essex out of the water. The aspect of the case is the one that most appeals to naval officers, however otherwise official verdict may run."

In the arrest of Capt. Harry B. Chamberlin, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., by the customs officials at Manila on charges of smuggling merchandise into the Philippines for Army officers stationed in the islands, there is another reminder of one feature of the insular policy of the Government which is glaringly inconsistent, illogical and unjust. With the merits of the case against Captain Chamberlin we have nothing whatever to do. It should be kept in mind, however, that he is a reputable and experienced officer and that the presumption is unquestionably in his favor. What we desire to call attention to is the grotesque injustice of levying duties on goods imported into the Philippines for the use of officers and men of the Army. Every soldier of the United States serving in United States territory should be entitled to absolutely free entry for all the merchandise he may require for his own needs. Under the present absurd arrangement an officer stationed in the Philippines and doing his country's work under peculiarly trying conditions, is the victim of an inexcusable discrimination to the exact extent of any sum he is required to pay in duties on articles imported for himself or his family. The money thus taken from him is in the nature of a fine imposed upon him for doing his duty in a region where service is harder than in any other military division. The next Army Appropriation bill should provide once and for all that merchandise for officers and men of the United States Army serving in United States territory should be admitted to such territory free of duty. That arrangement would be merely an act of simple justice and fair play, and the sooner it is done the better for all interests.

Capt. Otto A. Nesmith, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who was Chief Signal Officer of the Department of Cuba during the American military occupation, has published a report of his work for the period between July 1, 1901, to May 20, 1902, which is eloquent testimony to the benefits which the United States Army has conferred upon the Cuban republic. When the American campaign in Cuba began there was instituted a general reconstruction and extension of the whole telegraph system of the island, and this work continued down to the transfer of the island to the civil authorities on May 20, 1902, at which time there were turned over nearly 3,500 miles of line connecting all important cities and towns in the island. This system, representing an outlay of more than \$1,000,000, was transferred to the officials of the new republic not only without cost to their Government but with an established business capable of yielding a yearly revenue of nearly \$115,000 besides affording free transmission for official messages. In organizing and administering this excellent system of electrical communication Captain Nesmith displayed a degree of constructive skill and executive ability which

received the heartiest commendation of the Secretary of War and many prominent officers of the Army and Navy. The usefulness of his services to the military administration of Cuba was almost inestimable, and it is a conspicuously creditable circumstance that when his labors in the island were ended he was able to transfer to the new government a telegraph system which as an asset is of large and steadily increasing financial value.

How much money will be required to pay the pensions awarded to men who served in the Confederate Army and afterward enlisted in the United States Army is a question over which the officials of the Pension Bureau and the Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department are widely at variance. An act passed by Congress in 1890 provided that former members of the Confederate Army who enlisted in the United States Army were entitled to pensions for wounds or disability incurred in that service. The Pension Office, however, ruled adversely to the claimants under this act, and on July 1, 1902, Congress adopted a joint resolution to rectify the defect and make the act operative. The number of men entitled to pensions under this law is not definitely known, but it is large, the Pension Bureau estimating that it will involve an outlay of more than \$10,000,000, while the legal authorities of the Interior Department hold that it will require but little if any more than \$1,000,000. During the last two years of the Civil War six regiments of Infantry and a battalion of Cavalry were formed of prisoners and deserters from the Confederate Army who were enlisted by the United States on an agreement that they should not be used against the forces of the Confederacy. These troops were employed entirely in operations against hostile Indians in the West, and it is morally certain that many of them are legally entitled to pensions under the law mentioned above.

A correspondent says: "The intelligent and inquisitive person who journeys by rail can hardly fail to meet with Elbert Hubbard's 'Message to Garcia,' which, according to the Chicago Chronicle, 'wipes out all literary records since the world began,' having been 'translated into nine different languages and reprinted over sixteen million times.' If the I. and I. P. happens to be a foreigner of recent acquisition and therefore unfamiliar with the system of rewards in vogue with us, he will be apt to ask of his *compagnons du voyage* pat questions about the man who carried the 'message' and brought back the answer. And having in mind the methods of effete creatures who dwell among crowns and thrones and scepters, he will wonder that the story of a deed which has been told sixteen million of times, has been made known to the countrymen of the man who did the work only through the medium of a publication designed to impress the travelling public with the advantages possessed by a certain railway. He will find it odd, perhaps, that instead of the 'statues of deathless bronze' suggested by Mr. Hubbard, not even bronze enough to make into a medal has yet materialized from any source. It may occur to him that it would be polite and usual to remark that this is a Great Country. It is! A country that can stand such a thing must need be Great to avoid falling to pieces through the weight of its own ingratitude."

Mexico which, next to the United States, is the most orderly and stable of all the American republics, is pursuing a policy of military expansion which seems likely to develop a highly efficient system of national defense. It is the desire of President Diaz that within two years the Mexican Government shall be able on short notice to mobilize an army of 200,000 thoroughly trained and perfectly equipped soldiers. To make this result possible more than 300,000 boys and young men are now receiving regular daily military instruction in 11,000 public schools of Mexico, and the army will be recruited from their number. This program for the creation of a greater Mexican army is supplemented with plans for a larger naval establishment, two vessels for which are now under construction at the Crescent Shipyard, Elizabethport, N.J. In this development of her military resources Mexico is following the natural policy of enlightened nations. It is believed in some quarters that the integrity of Mexican institutions will be severely tested when President Diaz retires from office, and that a strong government including an effective military establishment will be needed to protect the republic against serious internal disorder. It is possibly with a view of providing for such an emergency that the present movement for a large and trustworthy army has been instituted.

It is estimated that about \$90,000 will need be expended upon the U.S.S. Hancock, now at the New York yard, to fit her for a receiving ship, in place of the Columbia. It will take some three months to make the repairs. These mainly consist of tearing out bulkheads, overhauling and putting in new piping, installing a new ventilating system and providing a set of captain's quarters. The Hancock will have accommodation for something like 1,800 men, and will be a model receiving ship. The Columbia will receive an overhauling, and an expenditure of about \$15,000 will be made on her. When completed she will be used as a training ship for firemen.

Lieut. Col. James Regan, 9th U.S. Inf., publishes an article in the current number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution commenting upon a paper in a recent number of the same magazine on "The Lack of Small-Arm Experts," by Capt. Theodore H. Low, U. S. M. C. In a reference to Captain Low's paper, which appeared in these columns at the time, we pointed out his plea for greater attention to rifle practice on the part of both officers and men and his insistence that greater proficiency in this branch of training was vital to the effectiveness of the military establishment. Colonel Regan concurs in that view of the matter, but he is evidently inclined to believe that the present level of efficiency is higher than Captain Low describes it. He holds that for years prior to the outbreak of the Spanish War no army in the world, in proportion to its numbers, gave so much attention to the rifle and rifle practice as did our Regular Army and its officers. It is a fact, we believe, that the large majority of company officers, particularly of the Cavalry and Infantry, were sharpshooters and few fell below the grade of marksmen. So great indeed was the attention given to rifle practice by officers that at the beginning of the late war our army was invincible and the marvel of the military experts of the world. "Of course," says Colonel Regan, "our young officers, who have gotten their captaincies in less than five years' service, a grade not attained by the older officer in twenty years, may not have reached the skill in rifle practice that Captain Low emphasizes so strongly, or the high standard before the war; but it is to be hoped that they soon will, and that this paper will have the effect of spurring them on." By way of practical suggestion, Colonel Regan offers the following pertinent remarks: "Certainly our fire regulations can be simplified, and it ought to be done without delay, although the one revised by Capt. John S. Mallory is excellent in many ways. The parts of the rifle, and how to take it apart and put it together again, and clean and oil it, simply stated, without too much particularity, can be placed in the 'Soldier's Handbook.' The three military positions are the only ones used that ought to be encouraged, as they are the only ones used in war. Therefore omit from the 'firing regulations' the sitting position and add a part explaining firing from 'the trench, the parapet, or the open.' 'The Company Field Practice' is excellent, and assimilates closely to actual war conditions, the great difference being that figures do not shoot back. It has always seemed to me that this kind of practice might be varied, in the way of placing groups of figures at unexpected places, so when the command or groups of men come upon them suddenly the officers should be required to make the proper disposition, and the men watched to see if they take position promptly, and fire in the best position, with proper elevation, whether in the 'trench, parapet, or the open.'"

Comdr. Francis M. Barber, U.S.N., retired, makes a statement in the current number of the Forum which is obviously based on a misapprehension of the facts. It is as follows: "Japan is the only nation that has solved that most difficult problem, the return of the remains of the dead during a war beyond sea to the homes of the afflicted relatives. During her war with China, I saw at Sasebo, in Japan, a transport carrying 500 square coffins sent to the Pescadores Islands, all ready to receive the ashes of those who might die there, and a regular contract was made by the government with the chief Bonze of the Buddhist temple of Hongwonje, at Kyoto, by which the latter engaged to incinerate the bodies and perform the funeral rites on the spot and see that they reached the homes of the relatives in Japan, no matter how poor they might be or how remote the province. What nation on this side of the globe has done anything like this, or even tried to do it? I mention this possibly irrelevant circumstance to show that Japan, in thus winning the affection as well as the patriotism of her people, has claims to the strong statement that I have ventured upon with regard to her future submarine fleet." This statement is specially remarkable in view of the fact that since the outbreak of the Spanish War the remains of officers and men of the United States Army and Navy who met death beyond the sea have invariably been brought back to their own country, except in certain cases, where death was due to contagious or infectious disease. Those who have died in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines and in China have received sepulchre in their own country, and in performing this melancholy obligation the Government has spared neither labor nor expense. It is doubtful indeed if the world has ever witnessed a nobler example of duty to the dead than that presented by the United States Government in caring for those of its defenders who have met death in distant lands. This fact is so widely known that Commander Barber's assertion is positively inexplicable. As a case in point it may be noted that the remains of nearly 500 American soldiers who died in various regions of the Philippine Archipelago were received in Manila on March 23, whence they will soon be sent to the United States on one of the transport ships of the Army.

Raymond Stevens has an article on "The Y. M. C. A. Among the Sailors," in the World's Work. Of the Brooklyn Naval Building, opened last May through the generosity of Miss Helen Gould, he says: "It is probably the finest inexpensive club in the world. Besides the usual facilities, it has a rifle-range, pool and billiard tables, a barber shop, a camera-room and a large number of storage lockers. Asked how he liked the place, one

sailor said, 'My clothes fit me better here than in any other place I go to.' Another said, 'I didn't come here for months—I thought it was one of these d—d missions, but this place is all right.' These remarks indicate two reasons why the Y. M. C. A. has attracted sailors. Here they are made to feel at home, while in most places, even in our democratic community, they are not wanted—a fact that leads many, against the rules, to wear citizen dress on shore. They object to charity and hate attempts to save their souls. They pay a large part of the running expenses themselves, and they do not have religion thrust upon them. In the first six months the average daily attendance at the building has been 365 and the average number of lodgers 125. Most of this time only a receiving ship and a gunboat or two were in port. But while the Atlantic Squadron was at Brooklyn last August, some nights nearly a hundred men slept on the hall floors, and even more were turned away. One saloon close to the Navy Yard has closed since the Association opened its building; and one Raines hotel-keeper told the hotel inspector on his last trip that he was going out of business. There is an arrangement whereby a sailor can assign a part of his wages to the Y. M. C. A., which encourages saving by putting the money on interest with trust companies. In this way the Brooklyn branch receives more than \$5,000 a month. It even acts as general business agent."

Not being satisfied with the elimination of the old masts and spars on vessels of the navy and the fighting tops which took their place, the British and Italian naval authorities have planned to further reduce the top hamper of their more modern ships. As future naval actions, it is held, will most likely be fought at long range, the use of the heavy armored fighting top is considered of doubtful utility. It presents a larger mark for the enemy, and the falling of one of these heavy masts with its armored breastwork, in the event of its being shot away, would be likely to cause great destruction to the vessel equipped with it. A recent issue of the London Daily Graphic publishes illustrations of six battleships now being built for British and foreign Powers, and they bear out this contention. The vessels chosen are the King Edward VII (British), Slava (Russia), Connecticut (United States), Verité (France), Brunswick (Germany), and Vittorio Emanuele (Italy). So far as smallness of target and little top hamper the Italian has the advantage. She has no fighting tops, and her hull, for her size (12,624 tons) is comparatively low in the water. The British King Edward VII comes next with only one fighting top, but although showing more hull it is well protected. The American, Russian, French and German vessels have two and three massive tops on each mast.

In a lecture on "The Uses of Astronomy to Military Officers," Col. E. E. Markwich, of the British army, cited the case of Lieutenant Rawson, R.N., naval A.D.C. to Sir Garnet Wolseley. To him was allotted the duty of directing the Highland Brigade in a night march which was the prelude to the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, Sept. 13, 1882. He was a man well accustomed to steer his way by the stars, and was familiar with the desert, having accompanied Sir Garnet in his many journeyings to and from Ismailia by night. In the observations that had been made in the early morning and reconnaissances, previously made, stars had been selected which would be nearly over the position of Tel-el-Kebir. That had a double advantage, as such stars would show at once the general direction, and owing to the fact that, in the latitude of Egypt, the stars near the west set at a pretty steep angle to the horizon, the change in bearing would be small. The sun rose true to time, and so accurately had the direction been taken by that means, that the attack on Tel-el-Kebir was carried out just as prearranged.

In response to urgent appeals in behalf of the natives of Northern Alaska who are said to be in extreme distress for lack of food, the War Department, on the advice of Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, J.A.G., U.S.A., has instructed the commander of the Department of the Columbia to distribute rations to the sufferers if in his judgment the emergency requires such action. The situation in Northern Alaska is peculiar. The natives depend almost entirely upon the hunt for support and sustenance, yet so rigorous has been the enforcement of the law against the taking or killing of fur-bearing animals in the territory that the inhabitants have thus been cut off from their principal source of food. Inasmuch, therefore, as their present deplorable condition is due directly to the policy of the Government, fairness requires that the Government should come to their relief. There is no authority of law for the issue of rations as directed by General Davis, but he assumes, and with ample warrant, that Congress will cheerfully sanction whatever outlay may be required for a work so urgent and humane.

That Great Britain leads in adapting wireless telegraphy to naval purposes is shown by the fact that after elaborate experiments with the Marconi system on thirty-two warships, the Admiralty has resolved to equip the entire navy with the same system as speedily as the apparatus can be installed. This is the broadest program undertaken by any naval power, and may be taken as meaning that the practical value of wireless tele-

graphy for naval signalling has been definitely established. The installation of the system in the largest navy in the world will doubtless hasten its adoption by other navies. It does not necessarily mean, however, that the Marconi system shall be chosen, there being several others which appear to be equally practicable. The experiments instituted by the United States Navy are largely with others than the Marconi, the proprietors of the latter having demanded terms which are virtually prohibitive of its use. Without some large modification of those terms it is hardly probable that the Marconi system will be adopted by this Government.

The Mobile, Ala., Herald, referring to the paragraph we published concerning the Kaiser's alleged censorship of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, says: "Jack the Dasher" is none other than J. C. Kennedy, the assistant sailmaker on the Isla de Luzon. His home is in Scranton, Miss. Yesterday afternoon he handed to a reporter of The Herald the following, which he says is his hastily written apology to the august Kaiser:

"I'm sorry to see by the paper, that I have cut such a caper.

"I hope I shall try to be wiser, when I speak concerning the Kaiser.

"I beg to say t'will be the last, for I don't want to try to be fast,

"For friendship is all we desire, and you'll keep the strain off his wire.

"All I have to say is now ended, and am sorry to see he's offended.

"J. C. KENNEDY,
"Alias 'Jack the Dasher,'
"U.S.S. Isla de Luzon.

"Mobile, Ala., March 15, 1903."

The act of Congress making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, contains the following provision: "One hundred electrician sergeants, to be assigned for duty at such places as the Secretary of War may direct, at \$408 each, \$40,800: Provided, that there shall be added to the Artillery Corps 25 master electricians, to be enlisted by the Secretary of War, after such examination as he may prescribe, who shall receive \$75 per month and the allowance of an ordnance sergeant, \$22,500." Major Arthur Murray, Art. Corps, commanding the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., informs us that the examination to which candidates for the position of master electrician must submit is now undergoing preparation, and when it shall have received the approval of the Secretary of War, information relative to it and to the times and places of holding the examination can, upon application, be had from the school.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed a board of naval officers for the purpose of conducting a careful inquiry into the working and functions of the U.S. Naval Observatory, and to find out whether or no the naval work now done there might with safety be separated from the observatory. In this connection it is pertinent to observe that Secretary Moody has expressed himself to the effect that he will willingly give up the observatory to any scientific society which will take the work off his hands. The naval board now investigating the observatory is composed of the following officers: Rear Admiral F. M. Ramsay, Capt. J. E. Pillsbury and Comdr. C. J. Badger. The instruction under which the board is operating have not been given out, but it is understood that the investigation will be quite elaborate and that definite reports will be submitted on all the principal lines of work now going on at the observatory.

Among the shipbuilding firms to submit contract for the construction of the new U.S. battleships, just authorized by Congress, will be the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, of Newport News, Va., and they will enter the competition for the contracts with other ship yards with a view of getting two if not three of the ships to build. The ship yard is now building the 16,000 ton battleship Louisiana, after which three of the five new battleships will be patterned. Great progress was made on the Louisiana in February, and during the first two weeks of March the progress was even greater than in February. Every effort will be made to finish this vessel within the contract time.

In connection with the speed trials of the new British cruiser Drake, in which a speed of twenty-four knots was obtained, experiments were carried out with a new type of propeller, the blades of which are almost circular in shape, instead of the present approach to the oval form. Owing to the conspicuous success which attended the trials of the Drake, since the maximum speed contracted for was only twenty-three knots, it is proposed to carry out further tests with the propeller upon other vessels.

Owing to the influence of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the U.S. battle ship Kansas is to be christened with water instead of wine. Governor Bailey, of Kansas, who received the petitions against the use of wine, is a bachelor, and the women lost no time in laying siege to him, for the construction of the Kansas has not even been commenced, and it will be several years therefore before she can be launched. Perhaps Governor Bailey may take to the woods before the day for launching comes.

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Graduation exercises will be held at the Army Medical Museum in Washington on April 14, when the class of young medical officers who have been taking the special course there during the winter will be given their diplomas. The following constitutes the graduating class of assistant surgeons: Noel I. Barron, Robert M. Blanchard, James Bourke, Robert L. Carswell, John A. Clark, J. Morgan Coffin, Geo. L. Collins, Clarence H. Connor, William T. Davis, Samuel M. DeLoffre, Thomas Devereux, Wallace DeWitt, Louis C. Duncan, James D. Fife, Nelson Gopen, Harry L. Gilchrist, Geo. H. R. Gosman, J. C. Gregory, Jay W. Grissinger, John W. Hanner, Haywood S. Hansell, Jesse R. Harris, Levy M. Hathaway, Phillip W. Huntington, Edwin D. Kilbourne, Reynold M. Kirby-Smith, Samuel E. Lambert, Leon T. LeWald, William H. Moncrief, Samuel J. Morris, Chas. F. Morse, Alexander Murray, Robert H. Pierson, William A. Powell, Geo. H. Scott, William M. Smart, Cary A. Snoddy, Edward M. Talbott, Harry S. Purnell, Will L. Pyles.

There is one thing in the General Order published under the Army heading in these columns last week, appointing a board of officers to recommend the detail of forty-two officers for the General Staff, which is particularly noteworthy. It is the distinct statement that "no applications, recommendations or letters except those submitted through the proper military channels to the Adjutant General of the Army will be considered by the board." The obvious meaning of this is that the action of the board will be guided solely by considerations of fitness, that there will be absolutely no favoritism and that recommendations will be governed by the aptitude and efficiency of officers as established by service records. The statement we have quoted is virtually an appeal that the members of the board may be left free to perform the important duty assigned to them without importunity or suggestion from outside sources, and we do not doubt that it will be respected and treated as such by every officer of the Army.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Senate near the close of the last regular session the Committee on Territories will make a careful investigation of the condition and needs of Alaska during the coming summer, the result of which will undoubtedly be of great usefulness in shaping future legislation for that territory. In spite of the known vastness and variety of the natural wealth of Alaska, Congress has been strangely indifferent to its urgent needs. It should have a definite form of territorial government, an operative code of land laws, an up-to-date system of public schools and such other legislation as will facilitate the development of its mineral, lumber and agricultural resources. The Senators who visit the territory during the approaching summer will come back with a broadened knowledge of its requirements, and for that reason their errand will be regarded with general approval.

A correspondent at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., says: "Looking over the JOURNAL I see an article on 'Pooh-bahs'; I think I can go that article a few better. How is this: 2d Lieut. Charles C. Burt, 80th Co., C.A., is by the post orders detailed as ordnance, signal, range, engineer and summary court officer, officer in charge of post gardens, officer in charge of post schools and officer in charge of athletics, and in addition to these few duties he is detailed as assistant to the quartermaster and commissary officer, and is also post adjutant, librarian and post treasurer, making in all thirteen offices he fills in addition to his company duties."

The President has approved the court-martial sentence of dismissal in the cases of the following officers of the Army: 1st Lieut. George A. Densmore, 10th Inf., charged with drunkenness on duty at Presidio, San Francisco; 2d Lieut. Beth Smith, 17th Inf., charged with neglect to pay his debts and making false statements with reference thereto; Cadet Gibson T. Berry, Jr., 3d class, Military Academy, for making false statements. The court-martial sentence of dismissal for Cadet Louis Kloeber, 3d class, U.S.M.A., was disapproved by the President.

The President at a Cabinet meeting on March 27 decided to promote in turn the following officers to be brigadier generals, vice Wade promoted major general upon the retirement of Hughes on April 11. Col. W. P. Rogers, 30th Inf.; Col. John R. Myrick and Col. J. B. Lawless, Art. Corps; Col. T. A. Baldwin, 7th Cav.; Lt. Rucker, 8th Cav.; A. E. Woodson, 3d Cav.; Col. J. A. Smith, Corps of Engineers; Col. S. W. Groesbeck, J. A. Dept. Col. Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engineers, will receive permanent appointment to the vacancy.

The State Department has received a communication from Geneva, requesting the United States to send Army and Navy delegates to a conference to be held in Geneva Sept. 14, 1903, to consider certain essential modifications to the Geneva convention. The President has delegated Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General, to represent the United States Army. The naval delegate has not yet been selected.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF OUR NAVY.

The Acting Secretary of the Navy recently called upon Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence of the Navy Department, for a statement showing the exact relative strength of the United States Navy. Under date of March 18 Captain Sigsbee made the following report:

"The appended table, prepared in this office, gives the summary of 'Total built and building,' corrected to March 30, 1902, and the comparison includes numbers and tonnage of all classes of vessels from submarine boats to first-class battleships. A tabular arrangement of these submarines places the nations in the following order:

Nation	Total Number.	Total Tonnage.
1 England	624	1,807,874
2 France	453	804,274
3 Russia	275	509,568
4 Germany	225	483,428
5 Italy	215	341,155
6 Japan	164	248,008
7 United States	153	578,743
8 Austria	105	148,065

"This list puts the United States seventh in point of numbers, but third in point of total tonnage. This discrepancy is due to the large number of gunboats, torpedo-boat destroyers and torpedo boats possessed by foreign powers. A more rational comparison would be between battle fleets, i. e., number and displacement of battleships, coast defense iron-clads, and armored cruisers. Taking the number of these vessels actually built and either commissioned or ready for commission, the result as shown in the appended table A places the nations in the following order:

Nation	Total Number.	Total Tonnage.
1 England	64	764,200
2 France	54	418,294
3 Germany	35	240,001
4 Russia	34	292,680
5 United States	24	177,174
6 Italy	16	167,777
7 Japan	15	154,187
8 Austria	11	68,950

"This list puts the United States fifth in point of numbers and total tonnage. If we take into consideration separately the number of ships authorized or building, which includes the five new battleships recently authorized by Congress, the result, as shown in the appended table B places the nations in the following order:

Nation	Total Number.	Total Tonnage.
1 England	30	395,450
2 United States	22	317,000
3 France	16	198,326
4 Germany	10	116,017
5 Italy	8	95,847
6 Russia	6	80,480
7 Austria	5	45,100
8 Japan

"This list puts the United States second both as to number and tonnage of ships authorized or building. The table does not include the English building program for the present year (said to include three battleships and four armored cruisers), as the budget has not yet been received, but this does not alter the above table materially, as England is easily the first. Combining the list of vessels built with that of vessels authorized or building, the result shows that in battleships, coast defense iron-clads, and armored cruisers, the nations stand as follows:

Nation	Total Number.	Total Tonnage.
1 England	94	1,123,650
2 France	70	616,620
3 United States	46	494,174
4 Germany	45	356,018
5 Russia	40	373,160
6 Italy	24	263,624
7 Austria	16	114,050
8 Japan	15	154,187

"This list puts the United States third in point of numbers and total tonnage at the present time. It should be borne in mind, however, that in 1907, according to her building program, Germany will have a fleet of 38 battleships, 14 large cruisers, 38 small cruisers, and 16 divisions of torpedo boats (6 to a division). Of the battleships, 25 will be first-class ships of over 10,000 tons, launched since 1891. Of the 14 large cruisers Germany will probably have 8 armored cruisers, launched since 1891, while the United States will have 10."

GEN. YOUNG INTRODUCED TO THE MILITIA.

Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., accompanied by Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, of the War College Board, Lieut. Col. George S. Anderson, 6th Cav., and Major Henry A. Greene, of the Adjutant General's Department, and also a member of the War College Board, reviewed the 13th Heavy Artillery, National Guard of New York, at its armory on the evening of March 25, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience. Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., was also present. The first event was evening parade, in command of Major W. A. Turpin, then came a regimental drill in movements of masses, in command of Colonel Austin, followed by the review by General Young. All three exhibitions were of a very high order. After the regiment was formed for review, the colonel was somewhat disturbed because his staff was a little previous in taking position, and also later for not being quite active enough. In the review, however, the staff made an elegant salute in the passage. An exhibition of target practice with the 8-inch B.L.R., 12-inch mortar, and 4-inch rapid-fire gun followed. General Young and the others were very much interested. At a supper which followed, Colonel Austin introduced General Young, and in the course of his remarks said the regiment felt highly honored at his presence, especially as he came all the way from Washington to review. The health of the General was heartily drunk. General Young, in response told how much pleasure he had experienced from the trip, and how much he was impressed with the showing of the regiment, which he said he would be proud to command himself. The General also said it was the first time he had ever entered a National Guard armory in his life, and that it was a valuable revelation to him. He also spoke of the new Militia bill, and said that in due time the plans might work out so that State troops

could be assigned to duty near their own stations, where they could familiarize themselves with the locality and duties they would likely be called upon to perform as an aid to the Army. The General in conclusion said that he was not much of a speech-maker, and that he could talk best when he was on a horse, and the bullets were playing around, only that his talk then might not be quite polite.

General Chaffee, who spoke briefly, said that he was so delighted with his first visit to the regiment some months ago that he had to come again. He then indulged in some humorous remarks in which General Young's name figured, and also his new uniform. General Chaffee also made an excuse for the manner in which General Young carried his right arm in the review, and explained that the peculiar crook in it was not due to his drinking so much hot Scotch, but to a bullet in the Civil War. Others made interesting remarks, and a most pleasant evening was passed. Among the many special guests was Col. W. G. Bates, 71st Regiment; Lieut. Halpin, 8th U.S. Inf.; Captain Raskin, 3d Battery. During the military ceremonies there was a large delegation of enlisted men of the Army from Fort Hamilton.

FOREIGN SERVICE PAY.

In answer to a question raised by Col. L. A. Matile, 14th U.S. Inf., regarding Par. 146, A. R. 1901, as amended by G. O. No. 140, H.Q.A., as to whether "actual service in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines" means service in those countries from the date of arrival thereat, or whether it means the period during which the soldier draws foreign service pay, Judge Advocate General Davis rules as follows: "In the Army Appropriation Act approved May 26, 1900, it is provided that hereafter, in computing length of service for retirement, credit shall be given the soldier for double the time of his actual service in Porto Rico, Cuba, or in the Philippine Islands. Inquiry is made within as to whether the phrase 'actual service in Porto Rico, Cuba or in the Philippine Islands,' substantially repeated in Army Regulations 146 of 1901, is to be construed as including the whole period during which soldier draws foreign service pay.

"As the law stood prior to March 2, 1901, foreign service pay was due and payable only for the period of actual service in the insular possessions, reckoned from the date of arrival thereat. The time consumed in journeying to and from said possessions and on sick or ordinary leave, was excluded from the reckoning. As to the period prior to the date named the inquiry made within has no application, the period of foreign service pay being coincident with the period of actual service in the islands named. (See Act of Congress of May 26, 1900, and 6 Comp. Dec. 948).

"In the Army Appropriation Act, approved March 2, 1901, it was provided:

"Hereafter the pay proper of all officers and enlisted men serving beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union and Territories of the United States contiguous thereto shall be increased ten per centum for officers and twenty per centum for enlisted men over and above the rates of pay proper as fixed by law for time of peace, and the time for such service shall be counted from the date of departure from said States to the date of return thereto. Act of March 2, 1901 (31 Stats. 903).

"This Act which since its date has regulated foreign service-pay of officers and enlisted men, is much broader than the provision of the Act of May 26, 1900, as to retirements, first above quoted. The time of travel to and from the insular possessions named is, by express provision of the former, included within the period of foreign service pay, but is obviously excluded by the provisions of the latter, which permit the time of actual service within the insular possessions named only to be considered."

DR. PARKHURST AND GENERAL FUNSTON.

To the Editor of the (New York) Herald:

May a humble layman venture to ask the great Dr. Parkhurst whether, when in a disguised character, together with a detective, he visited houses of ill repute and ordered beer and wine for the unfortunate inmates, in order to bring evidence against them, he did not practice the same kind of lying that Funston was guilty of in his secret expedition to capture Aguinaldo? Both men were actuated by the same thought—to do evil that good might come. Funston succeeded, and doubtless saved a great deal of bloodshed. To read Dr. Parkhurst's views one would think that it would have been better to let the Filipino chieftain run loose and continue encouraging his countrymen in the work of slaughtering ours—Dr. Parkhurst's as well as mine. The reverend gentleman failed most ignominiously in his efforts. The vice he fought is as prevalent as ever. Yet I have never heard of his confessing his error in thus acting a lie. For my part, I think that the constructive lie of Funston will be remembered to his credit long after Dr. Parkhurst and his bitter criticisms on his fellow men are forgotten.

Ex-SAILOR of Asiatic Squadron.

New York, March 23, 1903.

A melancholy and wierd interest attaches to the little volume of sketches by Roland Burnham Molineux, published by G. W. Dillingham Co., and entitled "The Room with the Little Door." It was that little door which for a short time cut out the world of hope and life to the author of this volume and the cheerful spirit which characterizes these sketches shows how the consciousness of innocence may sustain a man occupying a narrow cell which may lead to the chair of the executioner. Mr. Molineux's experience has been most remarkable, and the proceedings against him have shown how the processes of the law, designed to promote justice, may be so perverted as to work the greatest injustice.

"Horses Nine, Stories of Harness and Saddle" is written by Sewell Ford, who both loves a horse and can tell a story. The "heroes" of the stories, "Skipper," "Blue Blazes," "Old Silver," "Chieftain," and the rest, have each an individuality and are full of equine character which makes for them a place in the affections of all who love a good horse. The excellent illustrations of the volume are by Frederic Dorr Steele and L. Maynard Dixon. The stories first appeared in Scribner's Magazine, and are published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

HOW TO PROMOTE SOBRIETY.

Further communications from Army officers agree as to the deplorable results which have followed the abolition of the canteen. Among recent expressions on this subject are reports from Major Edgar B. Robertson and Capt. Harry F. Rethers, Fred L. Munson and Peter C. Harris, all of the 9th U.S. Infantry, who are unanimous in the opinion that since the abolition of the canteen discipline is harder to maintain, the enlisted men are more discontented, and their health and morals are below the former standards. These officers say that drunkenness has increased, that the liquor sold in saloons adjacent to military posts is of the vilest quality and that all conditions among the troops would be improved if the sale of beer and light wines were re-established at post exchanges. Still more impressive is the testimony of Capt. Eugene T. Wilson, Art. Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Lisicum, Alaska. Captain Wilson declares that the present is "a regime of blind drunks and pint bottles in garrison," that the health of the men is seriously impaired, and that since the cutting off of the profits accruing from the sale of beer the table fare is much poorer. Captain Wilson, speaking of experience gained while he was in charge of three post exchanges where beer was sold and one where it was not, declares that the sale of beer at canteens promotes temperance and sobriety, that while the sale of liquor is a choice of two evils, the sale of it at post exchanges is the lesser evil, and that he never knew of a man who started on the downward path on account of the canteen.

We do not present the testimony of these officers for the purpose of reopening the discussion of the canteen question, but merely in order to point out that it is in thorough accord with the views of the great majority of experienced Army officers who have spoken on the subject. Nothing can be accomplished at present by a further discussion of the matter. What the case requires is action, and there can be no action until Congress authorizes it. That body is responsible for the moral and physical welfare of the Army, and the people will hold it accountable. Meanwhile, if the well-meaning but misguided reformers who oppose the restoration of the canteen care to do something useful for the men of the Army, we commend their attention to the beneficent work that Miss Helen Gould, in cooperation with other ladies, has accomplished in Brooklyn for the men of the Navy. There has been established under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. a magnificent clubhouse which has already become a powerful factor for the moral, mental and physical improvement of the enlisted men stationed at the New York Navy Yard. This institution is one of the most admirable examples of applied philanthropy to be found in the world, and we earnestly recommend a careful study of its character, administration and results by all who would like to do something practical for the welfare of the enlisted men of the Army.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

William Crozier, editor of the Manila American, was on March 19 convicted of libel in commenting on the review by Major Gen. George W. Davis of the proceedings of the court-martial in the case of Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th U.S. Inf. Crozier was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for one month.

José Javier, the leader of the Katipunan Society, and the alleged "Minister of Foreign Affairs" of the "Government" claimed to have been organized by that body, was convicted of treason on March 19 and sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor and to pay a fine of \$5,000.

The Solicitor General of the Philippines has decided that the evidence secured by the constabulary showing that the members of the National party were aiding the ladrones in the vicinity of Manila is as yet insufficient to justify the prosecution of the leaders. Senor Gomez, the president of the National party and leader of the Workingmen's Union, admits that the aim of his party is to secure the independence of the Philippines. They desire to do this, however, in a legitimate way and with the aid of the United States. He asserts that his party is in correspondence with the Democratic leaders in America and is urging them to send a representative here to direct the operations and policy of the Nationalists. He says the sole aim of the Workingmen's Union is to uplift the masses. The union to-day would guarantee to furnish 5,000 laborers if they were wanted. Already the barbers, shoemakers and hatmakers are displaying the union-labor signs.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has prepared a comparative statement, showing the customs revenues in the Philippine Archipelago for the calendar year of 1902, compared with that of 1901, 1900 and 1899. It shows that for the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1902, the customs receipts were \$9,018,353; for the twelve months of 1901, \$8,345,017; for 1900, \$8,221,635, and for 1899, \$4,573,362. The figures represent the custom house receipts expressed in United States currency value.

A company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey for the construction and operation of an extensive system of electric street railways in the city and suburbs of Manila, for which franchises have already been granted. The company is composed of New York and Pennsylvania capitalists and has a capital of \$1,000,000.

TROUBLE IN MINDANAO.

Manila despatches state that Concepcion, a bandit who, with twenty fellow-prisoners who recently escaped from jail, led a party of outlaws armed with rifles and bolos in an attack on the town of Surigao, island of Mindanao, on March 22, and killed Inspector Clark of the Philippine Constabulary while he was rushing from his quarters to the barracks. They then surprised the constabulary, who were at dinner, and captured eighty rifles. The unarmed constabulary stampeded, but it has not been proved that they deserted. Meantime the provincial officers and foreigners took refuge in the Government buildings, which include the cable office, and succeeded in telegraphing word of the condition of affairs. The refugees had some weapons and kept the outlaws at bay for two days and one night until the arrival of Col. Taylor of the constabulary with reinforcements. The bandits fled to the hills when they saw the reinforcements coming. Col. Taylor is in pursuit. The native officers of the place are still in hiding. The body of Inspector Clark was recovered.

ered. He was the only person killed. A detachment of troops from Tagbilaran, Cebu; Dumaguete, Eastern Negros, and Iligan, Misamis district of Mindanao, and two companies of the Twenty-ninth Infantry from Iloilo, and two companies of the Eleventh Infantry from Tacloban, Leyte, under command of Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., arrived at Surigao on March 24. Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., commanding the Division of the Philippines telegraphed from Manila to the War Department on March 24, as follows:

"Have sent 150 troops from Iloilo and Iligan to Surigao, Mindanao, upon request of the Civil Governor, to restore order there. The place was attacked Sunday by about 100 natives; two or three Americans were killed."

Governor Taft of the Philippines, has sent the following report to the War Department:

"Affair at Surigao turns out to be escape of ten prisoners sentenced to long terms for larceny, who, with sixty or eighty of their fellows, returned to Surigao, succeeded in surprising and rushing the constabulary barracks, obtaining constabulary arms and ammunition, killing Constabulary Inspector Lewis K. Clark, and thus taking command of the town. Nine Americans, including two women, retreated to the provincial building, where, under the direction of Luther S. Kelly, provincial treasurer, formerly captain of Volunteers, and still earlier Indian scout, known as 'Yellowstone' Kelly, they barricaded the building against the attacking party. The Americans, armed only with a few shotguns and short of ammunition, maintained their defence against the ladrones, refusing to yield to an ultimatum demanding guns by the reply of Kelly that they would not give up a single gun and would kill on sight any ladrones within range. Assistant Chief Taylor arrived at Surigao with constabulary force about eighteen hours after the attack. On his approach ladrones disappeared and columns are now following them. Surigao, extreme northeast Mindanao, is so far removed that I have concluded to call upon Gen. George W. Davis to put military in command, with hope that by a large force ladrones and their guns may be captured and they may be prosecuted for murder and larceny. So far as advised, Captain Clark only American killed. The cable from Surigao landed near provincial building in which Americans took refuge, and they were thus able to communicate with military commander at Iligan and with constabulary headquarters at Cebu. Two constabulary headquarters inspectors were absent from Surigao in Cebu, where they were passing their examinations for promotion. Surigao has been regarded as a quiet province since capture and sentence of ladrones, but their escape led to the difficulty. If deemed necessary by military commander, commission will suspend writ of habeas corpus for Surigao, but it is to be hoped that this measure can be avoided."

CIVIL WAR VETERANS.

The dates at which officers who served during the Civil War, and who are still on the active list of the Army, reach the age of retirement are as follows:

General officers: Miles, Aug. 8, 1903; Corbin, Sept. 15, 1906; Young, Jan. 9, 1904; Chaffee, April 14, 1906; MacArthur, June 2, 1906; Hughes, April 11, 1903; Bates, (J.C.), Aug. 26, 1906; Davis, (G.W.), July 25, 1903; Wade, April 14, 1906; Sumner, Feb. 6, 1906; Randall, (G.M.), Oct. 8, 1905; Kobbe, May 10, 1904; Randall, (W.F.), June 11, 1906; Baldwin, (F.D.), June 25, 1906; Wint, March 6, 1906; Lee, Jan. 2, 1907; Sanger, May 4, 1904; Breckinridge, Jan. 14, 1906; Davis, (G.B.), Feb. 14, 1911; Ludington, July 4, 1903; Humphrey, Sept. 2, 1908; Weston, Nov. 13, 1909; Bates, (A.E.), July 15, 1904; Gillespie, Oct. 7, 1906; Greely, March 27, 1908.

Colonels of the Staff: Babcock, A.A.G., Feb. 7, 1907; Cazlar, A.A.G., July 4, 1906; Vroom, I.G., April 18, 1906; Hunter, J.A., Nov. 22, 1903; Groesbeck, J.A., Nov. 25, 1904; Furey, A.Q.M.G., May 22, 1903; Atwood, A.Q.M.G., March 18, 1906; Simpson, A.Q.M.G., Jan. 21, 1904; Wheeler, A.Q.M.G., July 12, 1905; Woodruff, A.C.G., April 25, 1909; Brown, (J.M.), A.S.G., Dec. 8, 1904; Smart, A.S.G., Sept. 18, 1906; Cleary, A.S.G., Nov. 7, 1903; De Witt, A.S.G., May 26, 1904; Cox, A.P.M.G., March 4, 1906; Hains, C.E., July 6, 1904; Suter, C.E., May 5, 1906; Smith, (J.A.), C.E., July 6, 1904; Lydecker, C.E., Nov. 15, 1908; Mordecai, O.D., June 30, 1904; McGinnis, O.D., 25, 1908; Mordecai, O.D., June 30, 1904; McGinnis, O.D., Sept. 17, 1904; Phipps, O.D., Aug. 9, 1907.

Colonels of Cavalry: Wells, June 15, 1906; Huggins, Aug. 1, 1906; Woodson, May 10, 1904; Carr, March 3, 1906; Hennisse, Jan. 16, 1906; Baldwin, (T.A.), Dec. 31, 1903; Rucker, Jan. 13, 1906; Godfrey, Oct. 9, 1907; Moore, April 6, 1906; Hayes, Dec. 22, 1906; Lebo, Nov. 17, 1906; Wallace, Jan. 9, 1907.

Colonels of Artillery: Hasbrouck, Oct. 26, 1903; Rawles, Aug. 4, 1906; Haskin, May 31, 1906; McCrea, July 23, 1903; Smith, (F.G.), Feb. 16, 1904; Rodney, Oct. 17, 1906; Woodruff, Aug. 8, 1906; Kinzie, Jan. 23, 1906; Myrick, Nov. 9, 1906; Tiernon, Jan. 18, 1906.

Colonels of Infantry: Duggan, April 11, 1907; Roberts, Aug. 23, 1906; Page, March 26, 1906; Chance, Jan. 26, 1907; Davis, Oct. 2, 1907; Miner, Nov. 21, 1904; Coolidge, July 19, 1906; Dougherty, Sept. 29, 1906; Robe, Nov. 24, 1906; Noble, May 10, 1907; Craigie, Dec. 6, 1904; Bubb, April 26, 1907; Markley, April 18, 1907; Jocelyn, March 1, 1907; Ward, Sept. 10, 1907; Price, May 27, 1908; Goodale, July 4, 1908; Sanno, Dec. 10, 1904; Rice, Dec. 2, 1906; McCaskey, Oct. 2, 1907; Kline, Nov. 15, 1904; Miller, Feb. 11, 1908; Thompson, Aug. 1, 1906; Matile, Sept. 28, 1908; Bowman, Feb. 28, 1906; Williams, (C.), May 25, 1907; Forbes, July 13, 1904; Foote, Sept. 16, 1907; Penney, July 14, 1908; Rogers, Sept. 16, 1906.

Staff officers below the rank of colonel: Dudley, J.A., June 14, 1909; Hathaway, D.Q.M.G., Oct. 7, 1903; Jacobs, D.Q.M.G., June 24, 1907; Clem, D.Q.M.G., Aug. 11, 1915; Pond, D.Q.M.G., July 5, 1911; Turrill, A.S.G., Sept. 8, 1906; Wilcox, A.S.G., April 25, 1904; Miller, (C.P.), Q.M., Oct. 20, 1907; True, Q.M., Dec. 24, 1906; Gardner, Surg., Aug. 4, 1912; Robinson, Q.M., April 21, 1910; Hyde, Q.M., Nov. 1, 1906; Goodale, (Alexander), D.C.G., Sept. 9, 1907; Osgood, D.C.G., Oct. 13, 1907; Allison, Sept. 4, 1912; Dodge, A.P.M.G., September 11, 1906; Bullis, Paymaster, April 17, 1906; Ernst, C.E., June 27, 1906; Heap, C.E., March 24, 1907; Jones, (W.A.), C.E., June 25, 1906; Darrell, C.E., Nov. 3, 1904; Allen, C.E., Jan. 31, 1904; Sears, C.E., June 2, 1906; Powell, C.E., Aug. 13, 1907; Hoxie, C.E., Aug. 7, 1908; Marshall, (W.L.), C.E., June 11, 1910; Reilly, Aug. 2, 1903; Kress, Nov. 4, 1903; Butler, Jan. 23, 1906; Varney, April 6, 1903; Pittman, Nov. 12, 1906; Shaler, May 23, 1903; Chaplains: Robinson, G., March 19, 1906; Nave, April 30, 1906; Potter, Dec. 2, 1908.

Line officers below the rank of colonel: Woodward, Oct. 28, 1904; Robinson, Oct. 7, 1906; Beck, June 29, 1906; Fuller, Oct. 4, 1912; Morton, Chas., March 18, 1910; Godwin, Dec. 13, 1913; Stanton, Oct. 13, 1907; Thomas, Jan. 4, 1911; Cooper, March 6, 1906; Borden, April 24, 1908; Regan, Dec. 14, 1908; Ray, May 8, 1908; Macklin, Oct. 18, 1910; Peshine, Nov. 1, 1911; Haskell, Sept. 24, 1904; Wood, June 2, 1907; Adams, Sept. 4, 1909; Taylor, May 8, 1906; Sweet, 1909; Brush, May 9, 1912; Williams, (C.A.), April 3, 1916; Cooke, June 8, 1911; Whitall, May 7, 1908; Roach, June 19, 1911; Lockwood, Feb. 28, 1908; Hall, April 29, 1908.

The following officers who have more recently come into the Army saw service during the Civil War: Chaplains Walkley and Kelly, Major J. A. Watrous, Major W. W. Gilbert, Major J. P. Baker, Capt. Theo. Sternberg, Thos. Swobe, Capt. N. H. Creager, Capt. Geo. L. Goodale, Capt. W. L. Geary, Capt. Eugene Coffin, Capt. Wm. R. Graham.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Goodwin, of Brookville, Indiana, and Ensign Allen Buchanan, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in April.

Miss Violet Virginia Christensen, youngest daughter of Gen. C. T. Christensen, a valued staff officer of Major Gen. John A. Dix during the Civil War, was married March 19 at Brooklyn, N.Y., to Mr. Geo. V. Mears.

Mrs. Emmie Harriman Dodge and Col. Stephen Henry Olin were married March 21 in New York city at the bride's home, 107 East Thirty-fifth street, by the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation. After the ceremony a bridal breakfast was served to relatives and a few intimate friends, including Miss Anna C. Dodge and William Earl Dodge, daughter and son of the bride; Capt. and Mrs. J. Philip Benkart, son-in-law and daughter of the bridegroom; Miss Alice T. Olin, a daughter; Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, the bride's brothers and sisters-in-law; Oliver Harriman, jr.; also a brother, who came from Florida to be present. William Earl Dodge died twelve years ago, and Mr. Olin's first wife, the daughter of S. L. M. Barlow, has been dead for twenty years.

Miss Leonora Scott Muse, daughter of Col. William S. Muse, U.S.M.C., retired, was married March 21 at Pasadena, Cal., to Mr. Thomas E. Curtin, formerly of New Jersey. Miss Muse's mother was the daughter of the late Leonard Scott, the founder of the celebrated publishing house of that name of New York city, and Colonel Muse is a descendant of one of the longest established and most prominent families of Dorchester county, Maryland. They are descended from Thomas Muse, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, who emigrated here in 1769, and by intermarriage through the last 130 years have become connected with most of the prominent families of Talbot and Dorchester counties.

A large and interesting military wedding took place in St. Cornelius Chapel, Governors Island, on the evening of March 18, when Miss Helen Jones, daughter of Major Samuel R. Jones, Quartermaster's Department, was married to Lieut. William S. Browning, of the Artillery Corps. The ceremony was at eight o'clock and was followed by a reception at the bride's home. Both chapel and residence were handsomely decorated with flags and palms. There were two bridesmaids, a maid of honor, two ushers, a best man and two ribbon girls. The bridesmaids, Miss Elsie Gordon, daughter of Col. W. B. Gordon, professor at West Point, and Miss Eva Browning, the groom's sister, wore gowns of white organdy and carried shower bouquets of carnations, of the tint of the Artillery. Miss Gertrude Jones, the maid of honor was gowned in white lace and carried a large bouquet of white carnations. White crepe de Chine, decorated with pearls, and the bridal veil made up the bride's costume. She also carried a bouquet of bridal roses, showered with lily of the valley. The best man was Mr. Harold W. Browning, the groom's brother, and the ushers, Lieut. Roy B. Harper, 7th Cav., aide to General Chaffee, and Lieut. A. La Rue Christie, 8th Inf. The little ribbon girls were Miss Katherine Jones and Miss Leila Harrison, who were decorated with artillery red. The bride was given away by her father, who, with the groom and ushers, were in military full dress. After the reception Lieutenant and Mrs. Browning left for a short wedding tour, after which they will return to Fort Williams, Me., Lieutenant Browning's present station.

Doctor and Mrs. Charles G. Stone, of Brightwood, Washington, D.C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Margaret, to Dr. Charles Ragan Yohn. It will be a quiet home wedding on April 29, owing to recent mourning in the family of Mrs. Stone.

The engagement is announced of Miss Agnes Campbell Read to Mr. Frederick William Weber of Chicago. Miss Read is the daughter of Mrs. Frederick Sage and the late Capt. Ogden B. Read, 11th Inf., sister of the wife of Capt. Arthur Johnson, 13th Inf., niece of Capt. William H. Sage, 23d Inf., and granddaughter of Capt. William N. Sage, U.S.A., retired. Mr. Weber is private secretary to Mr. W. H. Jones, vice-president of the International Harvester Company. The marriage will take place in June.

RECENT DEATHS.

Major Norton Strong, U.S.A., retired, died on March 19 at his home, Baltimore, Md., of paralysis. Major Strong was stricken in Chicago about five years ago and had been in failing health since, but his last illness was only of two months' duration. Major Strong was fifty-one years old and a native of Detroit, Mich. In 1880 he was appointed a surgeon in the United States Army. He saw service under Generals Brooke and Merritt at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and at different times was stationed at Fort Schuyler and Willet's Point, N.Y.; Santa Fe, N.M.; Fort Meade, S.D., and Fort Douglas, Utah. In 1898, after he was paralyzed, he was placed on the retired list. Major Strong was widely known as a writer on medical subjects. He was a brilliant conversationalist, and spoke six languages fluently, but a man of quiet and domestic tastes. He was a devoted lover of books. He is survived by a widow, who was Miss Ange Marie Skinner, of Detroit, and three daughters, Misses Katharine Whipple, Helen Chapin and Ange Marie Strong. The interment was made in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

Mrs. Mary F. Baird, mother of the wife of Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, 6th U.S. Cav., died in Philadelphia last month.

Mrs. C. T. Buckley, mother of Capt. M. C. Buckley, Art. Corps, U.S.A., died in Washington, D.C., March 13.

General Tolles, of the First Brigade of New Hampshire National Guard, in announcing the death of Col. Edwin O. Upham, 1st Inf., N.H.N.G., at Keene, Mass., March 14, says: "Colonel Upham was born in Melrose, Mass., May 6, 1859, and has been a resident of Keene since 1874. He was one of the most popular, enterprising and public spirited citizens, holding many positions of trust and responsibility and filling all with honor. Colonel Upham had the true soldierly qualities, strength of character, loyalty and devotion to duty, working hard to help the New Hampshire National Guard attain and hold the very high reputation for drill and efficiency always proving himself to be as thorough and enthusiastic a soldier as he was a true and genial comrade and friend. His memory will long be cherished by the many who knew and, knowing, loved him."

The death is reported at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, of Mr. James Maxwell, son-in-law of the late Rear Admiral Charles H. Poor, U.S.N.

Margaret V. Gilmartin, wife of Chief Gunner M. V. Gilmartin, U.S.N., died at her home, New York, N.Y.,

March 4, 1903. Mrs. Gilmartin gave birth to a daughter on Feb. 23, who is doing very well; she herself was in good health until March 3, when she received an attack of pneumonia which resulted in her death.

Maria Shonnard, daughter of the late Gen. William Hays, U.S.A., died at Naples, Italy, March 17.

Major J. J. Comstock, who died in New York city March 19, was a brother-in-law of Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, U.S.N.

William P. Wood, who died March 20 in Washington, D.C., aged 80, served as a soldier during the Mexican War in the Rangers and afterwards in the Mounted Rifles, being twice wounded and mentioned for gallantry. After that war he settled in Cumberland, Md., afterwards going to Washington, and during the Civil War was made superintendent of the two military prisons, the "Old Capitol" and the "Carroll." For a time also he was chief of the secret service division.

Mrs. Mary Sophia Winslow, the widow of Comdr. Francis Winslow, U.S.N., who died in August, 1862, died suddenly on March 25, in her seventy-third year, at the home of her son, Lieut. Comdr. C. McK. Winslow, U.S.N., No. 1219 Nineteenth street, N. W., Washington, D.C. Her death was due to feebleness of old age. Mrs. Winslow is survived by three sons, Lieutenant Commander Winslow, Lieut. Francis Winslow, retired, and Arthur Winslow, president of the Institute of Mining Engineers, and one daughter, Miss Sarah Winslow.

Col. Charles S. Greene, for twenty-two years prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died March 25 at his home in Philadelphia, Pa., after a brief illness. He entered military service in Co. B, 8th Regiment, New York State Militia, in 1852. In 1861 he was transferred to Co. H, 61st Regiment, Pennsylvania, and mustered out in 1865 with the rank of lieutenant colonel. In the battle of Winchester Colonel Greene was wounded and lost the sight of his right eye.

Chief Engineer Albert W. Morley, U.S.N., retired, died at his home in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 24. His high attainments in his particular field of labor led to his employment in many important duties, and to great scientific ability he united a courtesy and kindness of heart that made him very popular both within and without the naval service. Chief Engineer Morley was born in Hartford, Conn., and entered the Navy at the outbreak of the Civil War, being appointed a third assistant engineer July 1, 1861. He participated in the blockade and the engagements of the West, Gulf and South Atlantic squadrons. Later he served on the Pacific and the North Atlantic stations, and, at various periods between sea duty, at the navy yard, New York. He was promoted chief engineer in 1882, and was assigned to special duty with the Naval Advisory Board, upon whose recommendations the reorganization of the Navy was begun. In 1889 he was specially selected as inspector of machinery for the battleship Maine, then under construction at the New York yard. He was retired from active duty in 1896, and since that date made his home in Brooklyn.

Major Gen. Sir Hector Macdonald, the commander of the British forces in Ceylon, who was on his way back to Colombo to answer grave charges of immorality while there, committed suicide in the Regina Hotel, Paris, France, March 25, by shooting himself. He has been regarded as the model soldier, fearless, resourceful, modest, efficient, and his rise from the ranks, remarkable in the British army, helped to make him a popular hero. General Macdonald was born on April 13, 1852, the son of a Highland peasant, and was therefore 51 years of age. In 1870 he enlisted in the 92d Regiment, which is now called the Gordon Highlanders, and served nearly ten years in the ranks as private and non-commissioned officer. He took part in the Afghan War of 1870-80, when, as a sergeant commanding a small detachment of his regiment and a body of Sikhs, he helped his general out of a tight place by holding back 2,000 Afghans. He took part in Roberts' famous march from Kabul to Kandahar, and so distinguished himself in the battle at Kandahar that he was made lieutenant. He took part in other campaigns, including the Boer War, and distinguished himself as a brave and competent officer.

PERSONALS.

Capt. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., Naval Attaché at London, sailed for New York March 21 on the Campanian.

Pay Insp. H. E. Drury, U.S.N., with his family, has taken the Cogswell house on Livermore street, Portsmouth, N.H.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Walter H. Johnson, 8th U.S. Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 3.

Capt. Daniel G. Berry, 22d U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Berry, are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son recently at West Point, N.Y.

Lieut. J. V. Spring, 7th Cav., left Cienfuegos this week en route to the United States to join at Camp Geo. H. Thomas, Ga., about the 10th of April.

Capt. Henry Page, asst. surg., who relinquished duty at Fort Monroe, Va., March 18, is now spending a few weeks on leave and will join at Fort Mason, Cal., towards the end of April.

Capt. E. P. Orton, 7th Cav., lately promoted from 2d Cavalry, closed up his affairs at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., this week, preparatory to starting for Camp Geo. H. Thomas.

Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., has, contrary to expectation, taken an assignment to duty with the General Board instead of as Chief Intelligence Officer, as was at first anticipated when the news of his relief from duty as Governor of Guam was announced.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, U.S.N., when he is relieved of command of the North Atlantic Squadron by Rear Admiral Barker, will probably be assigned as commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, relieving Rear Admiral Terry.

Rear Admiral F. M. Wise, U.S.N., who has been in command of the navy yard at Pensacola, Fla., is to command the new training ship squadron consisting of the Columbia, the Minneapolis, the Hartford, the Buffalo, the Essex, the Alliance and the Topeka.

Comdr. James R. Selfridge, U.S.N., has been detached from command of the Princeton and will proceed to his home without delay. Commander Selfridge is a son of the late Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U.S.N., and a brother of the present Rear Admiral T. O. Selfridge.

Seaman T. Ryan, U.S.N., at present serving on the U.S. monitor Puritan, has been awarded a silver medal by the British Government in recognition of his services in the South African War, as a volunteer of the Canadian Scouts. The medal has been sent Ryan through the State Department.

Gen. C. H. Carlton, U.S.A., has gone on a visit to Pine Forest Inn, Summerville, S.C.

Gen. Tully McCrea, U.S.A., retired, is at present visiting at Fort Hancock, N.J.

Col. E. D. Dimmick, U.S.A., expects to make his home in Washington, D.C., and is stopping at the "Cairo."

Miss Loud, daughter of Major John S. Loud, U.S.A., who has been visiting at West Point, N.Y., for several weeks, has returned to her home, 3209 13th street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Capt. M. C. Buckey, Art. Corps, rejoined at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., this week from his sad visit to Washington, D.C., where his mother died March 13.

Many at West Point and elsewhere recalled this week that March 24 was the 64th anniversary of the birth of the late beloved and lamented Professor Peter S. Michie.

Gen. Fred Funston, U.S.A., arrived at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, this week to take command of the Department of the Columbia.

Capt. John Stewart Kulp, Medical Dept., U.S.A., desires us to state that the Angel Island correspondence signed "J. S. K." is not written by him.

Capt. H. L. Ripley, 3d Cav., who has been recuperating at Hot Springs, Ark., expects to leave there in a few days for Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., was the guest on the night of March 24, of the Auburn Business Men's Association at its annual banquet, in Auburn, N. Y.

An excellent sketch and portrait of the late Col. James P. Kimball, assistant surgeon general, U.S.A., retired, appears in the Annual Cyclopaedia (1902) just issued by D. Appleton & Co., 436 Fifth avenue, N.Y.

Medical Director William S. Dixon, Mrs. Dixon and Dr. Taylor Boyd Dixon have taken quarters at the Ebbitt, Washington, D.C.

Col. Albert L. Myer, by recent transfer to the 11th Infantry, remains with the regiment with which he has been identified since 1865, when he joined Company F of the 3d Battalion as a private.

Lieut. Col. William P. Biddle, U.S.M.C., who recently returned from the Philippines, was the principal guest at a luncheon given in Philadelphia, Pa., March 25, by Mrs. Frederick Thurston Mason.

First Officer Thomas Adamson, of the collier Alexandria, who, in an open boat, left the disabled vessel and went in search of aid, on Feb. 10 last, has received a commission as captain of the collier Pompey, in recognition of his courageous service.

Lieut. F. L. Buck, A.C., has been assigned to duty at Fort Getty, S.C., as quartermaster on the staff of Col. Chas. Morris, commanding the Artillery District of Charleston.

Miss Helen Gould has presented to the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. at Newport, R.I., a Victor talking machine, with 100 records, for the association rooms. The machine is inscribed, "For the soldiers, sailors and marines of Newport, R.I."

Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Dorn, U.S.N., who has completed his duty in charge of the United States property in Havana, has been assigned to temporary duty on the receiving ship Wabash at Boston, and will later be assigned to the Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. Col. L. C. Allen, under his recent promotion, remains with the 16th U.S. Infantry, with which he has been identified, with the exception of a few months, since he was graduated in 1872. He also retains his station at Fort Slocum, N.Y.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, now visiting in San Juan, has been the center of many social functions. On March 23 she was the guest at a dinner given by Col. J. A. Buchanan, commanding the District of Porto Rico, and in the evening attended a ball at San Juan barracks.

Mrs. and Miss Smith, the accomplished and charming wife and daughter of Col. Frank Guest Smith, Art. Corps, commanding the district of Portland, have left Fort Preble for a sojourn in Washington. Their departure puts an end to the delightful informal gatherings of which their home has been the center all winter.

Secretary of War Root, on a visit to Clinton, N.Y., recently purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, one mile west of Clinton. He will take possession April 1, 1904. It is said to be one of the best farms in the county and contains fine fruit orchards and an excellent sugar orchard. It adjoins the old Root homestead, which Secretary Root recently purchased, and gives him a holding of three hundred and twenty-five acres, reaching back to College Hill.

Two Army chaplains and one Navy chaplain have been appointed to fill vacancies. Each of the chaplains are appointed from New York. Father Joseph T. McKeon, assistant pastor of St. Michael's Church, in Ninth avenue, New York city, and the Rev. John T. Ferry, one of Bishop McDonnell's assistants at St. John's Chapel, Brooklyn, N.Y., have been appointed Army chaplains. Father Matthew C. Gleeson, of St. James' Church, Oliver street, New York city, has been named for a Navy chaplaincy.

Pay. Insp. R. T. M. Ball, U.S.N., writing from the flagship New York at Acapulco, Mexico, March 10, says: "On our arrival at this port we find New York and other papers of Feb. 11 last giving an account of a fire in my 'cabin,' on board this vessel, which never occurred. In the interest of truth will you kindly state that the fire alluded to was a small blaze started by a careless visitor to the 'Pay Office.' The false statement was given to the press agent by an irresponsible individual on board."

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending March 25: Ensign W. B. Wells, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wells, Capt. P. F. Harrington, U.S.N.; Admiral E. White, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. W. R. A. Rooney, U.S.N.; Lieut. N. M. Cartmell, U.S.A.; Lieut. Chas. B. Clark, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral J. A. Howell, U.S.N.; Gen. W. S. Worth, U.S.A.; Capt. W. C. Neville, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. W. C. Neville; Lieut. W. C. Hartlee, U.S.M.C.; Major D. E. McCarthy, U.S.A.; Mrs. John A. Baldwin and two sons, and Miss Baldwin.

Capt. Edgar G. Bellairs, correspondent of the Associated Press in Cuba, Manila, and during the China campaign, and well known to many members of the Services, is now engaged in a mining enterprise near Wickenburg, Arizona, with the Wickenburg Mining, Smelting and Development Company. He has begun work upon another book, the title of which will be "Chaffee in China," an account of the military operations following the siege of the legations at Peking. His previous volume, "As It Is in the Philippines," has proved very popular and is soon to enter upon a new edition.

A daughter was born to the wife of Paym. John Irwin, Jr., U.S.N., at Mare Island, Cal., March 9.

Mrs. Gordon, wife of Col. D. S. Gordon, U.S.A., is visiting friends in Denver, Col.

General Ruggles, U.S.A., and Mrs. and Miss Ruggles have been passing the winter in Bermuda, West Indies, for the benefit of Mrs. Ruggles' health.

A son was born to the wife of Major R. L. Howse, captain 6th U.S. Cav., at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., March 23.

Mr. William H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy, and party arrived at Port Antonio in the U.S.S. Dolphin March 25, and went overland to Kingston to call on the officials.

Major D. M. Scott, U.S.A., has left the hospital, where he has been under treatment for a broken leg, and is now with his family at 2233 Q street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Capt. Charles H. Lyman, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Lyman have returned from the Philippines and are visiting Mrs. and Miss Lyman at 1710 Q street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Captain Lyman is a son of the late Captain Lyman, U.S.N.

Col. E. E. Dravo, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dravo are in Washington, D.C., visiting Major Kendall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kendall at their home at the Soldiers' Home. The ladies card club gave a card party in their honor on March 25.

Miss McGowan is in Washington, D.C., from her home, Santa Barbara, Cal. She is visiting her brother, Admiral McGowan, U.S.N., at his home, 1739 N street, N.W., and from there she will visit her sister, Mrs. James Biddle, wife of Col. James Biddle, U.S.A., at 1723 Massachusetts avenue.

Mrs. Farnell, of Chicago, has been in Washington, D.C., visiting friends after a visit to her sister, Mrs. Patton, wife of Lieut. John B. Patton, U.S.N., at Indian Head, Va. Mrs. Farnell was formerly Miss Mildred Williams, daughter of the late Gen. Robert Williams, U.S.A.

Lieut. Clarence A. Eustaphire, U.S.A., recently appointed, was formerly a member of Company E, 47th N.G.N.Y., in which he served as a 1st lieutenant. He has been assigned to duty with Company A, 23d Inf., which will leave Plattsburg on April 20 for the Philippines. Lieut. Eustaphire is the third officer to go from Co. E of the 47th into the United States Army.

Admiral Dewey cannot accept the invitation of the Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans of Chicago to attend their banquet on April 16, as he will be then in Vermont. "I will be glad to meet the Chicago soldiers," he writes, "at some later date. We never can forget the gallant part they took in the late war, and it will be a great pleasure for me to get acquainted with them."

At the request of the Governor of New Jersey, Capt. Quincy O'N. Gillmore, U.S.A., retired, was assigned to duty with the National Guard of that State on March 19. Captain Gillmore is the first officer to be so assigned under a clause in the last Army Appropriation bill authorizing the Secretary of War to detail retired officers for service in connection with the organized militia of the States and Territories.

Col. Owen J. Sweet, 25th U.S. Inf., at present in Boston, is quoted as saying, with reference to the time when he was military governor of the Sulu Archipelago: "At the end of my term of service I could do pretty nearly anything I wanted to with them. In fact, I have adopted one of their princes as my son. This is the first time on record that an American has adopted a Moro. He was Prince Umra, a younger brother of the Sultan."

Rebecca Taylor has failed to secure her reinstatement as a clerk in the War Department by means of a mandamus against Secretary Root, who dismissed her for publishing criticisms of the Administration's course in the Philippines. Chief Justice Bingham, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, dismissed the petition, holding that he could not interfere with the discretionary actions of the head of an executive department. Miss Taylor gave notice of an appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

Augustus Schrieter, who has been serving as coxswain to Rear Admiral J. J. Read, U.S.N., at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., was retired on March 20, having completed thirty-five years of service in the Navy. Mr. Schrieter is retired under the law passed by Congress, placing on the retired list all enlisted men having thirty-five years of continuous service to their credit, with an allowance of three-quarters of their regular service pay at the time of retirement. Mr. Schrieter is well and favorably known, and is a prominent member of Storer Post, G.A.R.

From Fort Schuyler, N. Y., a correspondent writes: "Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Burt from Co. no. 10, Ohio, are visiting their son, 2nd. Lieut. Charles C. Burt, A.C. The friends of Sergt. Elsworth W. Deuel will be pleased that he has been promoted Ordnance Sergeant, U.S.A., and will be stationed at Fort Constitution, N.H., for which post he left March 23. Sergt. James Blawat has just returned from a three months' furlough. The Fort Schuyler Baseball Club has been organized and the members have been measured for new uniforms. They will soon be in shape to meet all comers and we hope there will be an improvement over last year's team."

The approaching detachment of Capt. W. S. Cowles, U.S.N., from the Navy Department, will be heard of with much regret by a large number of officers in the Service and by an equally large contingent of civilian friends on shore, for during his tour of duty at the Bureau of Navigation Captain Cowles has made hosts of friends and the exigencies of the Service take to sea one of the prime favorites of Washington official society. Captain Cowles will be assigned to command the battleship Missouri, now nearing completion at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, and will probably be ready for sea the latter part of the present summer.

Lieut. Col. Valery Havard, Med. Dept., U.S.A., is to deliver to the cadets at the Military Academy during the months of April and May, at 2 p.m. every alternate day, the following course of lectures on "Military Hygiene": 1. Object and scope of military hygiene. 2. Statistics of morbidity and mortality in the Army. 3. Recruiting. 4. Exercise and marching. 5. Water. 6. Food. 7. Military ration. 8. Air. 9. Ventilation. 10. Heating and lighting. 11. Clothing and equipment. 12. Disposal of excreta. 13. Sewage and garbage. 14. Camps. 15. Posts, barracks and quarters. 16. Personal hygiene. 17. Alcoholism and venereal diseases. 18. The prevalent diseases of the soldier. 19. Malarial fever and yellow fever. 20. Service in hot and cold climates. 21. Infection and disinfection.

Senator R. A. Alger and family will go to California in May, taking with them a party of friends.

Major F. H. E. Elstein, U.S.A., First Deputy Police Commissioner, of New York, is ill with the grip.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. James Canby, paymaster, U.S.A., at St. Louis, Mo., March 21.

Mrs. Belknap has cards out for a dinner on Saturday evening, March 28, at her home, 1727 P street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Harris Laning, U.S.N., on duty on the Dolphin, who has been taken ill, has been left in the hospital at Kingston, Jamaica, for treatment.

Mrs. Broome, wife of Capt. George C. Broome, U.S.A., has arrived in Washington, D.C., from Cuba to make his mother, Mrs. James F. Barbour, a visit.

General and Mrs. Corbin returned to Washington, D.C., March 27, from a visit to Jekyll Island, where they were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Gould.

Admiral Van Ruyven, U.S.N., and Mrs. Van Ruyven entertained at a card party on Thursday evening, March 26, at their home, 1021 15th street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Sandoz, wife of Lieut. F. L. Sandoz, U.S.N., will sail on the Korea from San Francisco on April 4 for Yokohama, where she hopes to join her husband, who is on the U.S.S. New Orleans.

Formal orders have been issued for Capt. C. C. Cornwell, U.S.N., to proceed to the European Station to command the Chicago, relieving Capt. J. H. Dayton, who has been ordered home.

In the case of Lieut. Albert Moritz, U.S.N., the Comptroller of the Treasury has held that an officer of the Navy attached to and performing duty on a vessel is not entitled to commutation of quarters.

Countess von Waldersee (formerly Miss Lee of New York), referring to the announcement that she and her husband would sail for New York in the middle of April, says it is quite uncertain when she and the count will start for America.

Chief Gunner Charles Morgan, U.S.N., has been ordered to Washington for examination for retirement on account of disability. He was recently promoted to the new commissioned grade of chief gunner, which ranks with ensign.

Mrs. Armstrong, the widowed bride of the late Lieut. W. K. Armstrong, 28th Inf., who died of smallpox at Iligan, P.I., Jan. 18, was to sail for San Francisco on the transport Thomas about March 15. The Armstrongs arrived in Manila on the Sherman Jan. 29, having made many warm friends on the voyage.

Col. Owen Jay Sweet, 28th U.S. Inf., is on a four months' leave from Fort Snelling, Minn., visiting his wife and daughter, Miss Marie Elene Sweet, at 8 Arlington street, Boston, Mass. Colonel Sweet has been recently promoted from the 21st Infantry, stationed at Fort Snelling, where his absence will be greatly regretted by all.

Admiral Dewey is going to inspect the North Atlantic battleship squadron now at Pensacola, Fla., under command of Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, who for this purpose has been directed to proceed with his squadron to the drill grounds, twenty-five miles east of Cape Henry, Va., arriving there not later than the morning of April 25, and await the arrival of Admiral Dewey.

Major General Chaffee, U.S.A., and Mrs. Chaffee were present at a dinner given in New York city March 21 by Mr. Richard W. G. Welling, at Sherry's. Other guests were Gen. and Mrs. Francis V. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Livingston Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting and Mr. and Mrs. F. Townsend Barlow. After dinner Mr. Welling took his guests to the Majestic Theater.

Capt. C. McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Saltzman, sailed on Feb. 14 for Zamboanga, where the captain will take station as signal officer of the Department of Mindanao, P.I. Col. R. I. Eskridge, U.S.A., retired, had rooms at the Army and Navy Club, Manila. Miss Eskridge has been visiting Mrs. Lee, wife of Gen. Jesse M. Lee, at Batangas. They went to join Captain and Mrs. Saltzman at Zamboanga in March, after a short trip to Hong Kong and China.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., arrived in Cleveland, Ohio, March 26, and spent some time in inspecting a machine gun invented by Dr. S. N. McLain, of that city. Gen. Joseph Wheeler also witnessed the exhibition. Both expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the test. A number of the military inventions of Doctor McLain were described in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL some twenty years ago in a special supplement with illustrations.

Rear Admiral Taylor, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has recommended that medals of honor for gallant conduct when the tug Leyden was lost on Block Island be awarded to Michael Walsh, chief machinist, who remained below until waist deep in water, to haul fires to start the bilge pumps and open the bleeders; P. Teyntend, quartermaster; L. Stupka, gunner, and E. H. Bjorkman, seaman. F. Johnston, boiler-maker; L. Sternberger, ordinary seaman, and C. T. Nystrom will receive letters of commendation.

President Roosevelt on his vacation trip expects to take a fifty-mile horseback ride between Laramie and Cheyenne, Wyo., for which the citizens of these places are making elaborate preparations. The President expects to ride hard, and there will be three relay stations on the road. Senator Warren and perhaps two or three other persons will ride with him. It was proposed that a local Cavalry troop should accompany the President, but it was decided that they would not be able to keep up with him, their horses being inferior to those provided for Mr. Roosevelt.

Our old friend, Luther S. Kelly, otherwise "Yellowstone Kelly," although not now in the military service, has still the old warrior fire when occasion arrives. He is now Provincial Treasurer at Surigao, Philippines, and at the recent uprising of ladrones there he barricaded the building occupied by him against the attackers. The dispatch says: "Captain Kelly and his party, armed with only a few shotguns and short of ammunition, maintained their defense against the ladrones, refusing to yield to an ultimatum demanding guns by the reply of Kelly that they would not give up a single gun and would kill on sight any ladrone within range."

Benjamin Adams and James Marion, two military prisoners at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on March 26 with the aid of a skeleton key filed from a spoon picked the lock of the cell door in the guard house, at night, then unlocked another door leading through the kitchen and escaped on a passing freight train. Both of the men were being kept in solitary confinement. Adams was to

have been returned to Texas to-day to serve out a sentence of three years for horse stealing. A guard stationed near the door of the kitchen saw the men come out, and, after commanding them to halt, fired several shots, but they evidently failed to hit.

Victor G. Force, an enlisted man in the Navy, who hails from Kansas City and who visited that place on a recent furlough, is enthusiastic over his experience in the Navy, and said recently to a Kansas City reporter: "I wouldn't trade places with any boy in Kansas City. We get the finest treatment imaginable, and any fellow who will behave himself is given every possible chance for advancement. In addition to the technical training that we get, the general education given on board the training ship is as good as you would get at many a college. We are given an especially stiff course in mathematics, all that is needed in the study of navigation."

The court-martial proceedings and findings in the case of Lieut. Comdr. Fidelio S. Carter, of the Navy, who was tried in the Philippines on charges growing out of the grounding of the gunboat Piscataqua, which he commanded, have been received by the Navy Department. The court found Lieutenant Commander Carter guilty and sentenced him to dismissal from the naval service. He has been ordered to his home pending action on his case by the Acting Secretary of the Navy and the President. It was alleged in the specifications to the charges against Lieutenant Commander Carter that he attempted to compel a warrant officer to withdraw or modify the charges against him.

Rear Admirals Francis A. Cook and Purnell F. Harrington, U.S.N., whose nominations to flag rank were confirmed on March 19, were both appointed to the Naval Academy as midshipmen in September, 1861. Rear Admiral Harrington reached the grade of ensign Oct. 1, 1863, served with the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, battle of Mobile Bay, and all the operations against the rebel defenses at the entrance of Mobile Bay during the summer of 1864. Following the Civil War he performed various duties afloat and ashore. He commanded the monitor Puritan during the war with Spain until August, 1898, when he was assigned a few months later to the command of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Rear Admiral Cook reached the grade of ensign on Oct. 1, 1863, and served on the Seminole on the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. During the sinking of the Spanish vessels at Santiago in 1898 he was in command of the Brooklyn.

Lieut. Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., delivered an address before the National Guard Association of Philadelphia on the evening of March 23, in the course of which he gave high praise to the alertness and intelligence of the American soldier. These qualities, he said, were clearly in evidence among the United States troops with whom he served in the campaign—troops whose superiority to those of the European nations was conceded by all observers. Colonel Waller urged National Guard officers to pay increased attention to the individual training of the enlisted men, which, he pointed out, was the best guarantee of discipline and efficiency. Of his own experience as a guardsman, Colonel Waller said: "For eight years I was in the State troops myself and I became an eighth corporal of a battery. Your service now is so very different that there is hardly any comparison to be made. As has been said, the battles of the future are to be fought by non-commissioned officers. You must study the qualities of the men. When the men come to their officers with their troubles they will follow their officers when the time comes for discipline."

A reception and banquet was tendered Major Jerome A. Watrous, Pay Department, U.S.A., on the evening of March 4, by Wisconsin Commandery, Military Order Loyal Legion, at the headquarters in the Academy building, Milwaukee. Col. A. M. Hollister, commander, presided, and Major Watrous was the first speaker. The major asserted that the United States would not fail in its intentions regarding the Philippines. He said that in two years' words had been accomplished there, and that there has never been a minute since Dewey sailed into Manila harbor that this nation could have withdrawn without disgrace. "We must continue on guard there for some time to come." Major Watrous, who was an old-time newspaper man, also made an address on "America in the Philippines" at one of the sessions of the Wisconsin Press Association, held in Milwaukee. He spoke of the tremendous improvements in the islands under American rule. "We did not go to the islands with the idea of becoming possessed of them," he said, "but it soon became apparent that America could not without dishonor leave Manila Bay." "Some day," Major Watrous said, "the whole civilized world will honor America for remaining in the Philippines. Some day, I am sure, every American citizen will rejoice that America took charge of affairs in the archipelago."

COLONEL BINGHAM COMMEMENDED.

Both President Roosevelt and Secretary Root this week sent highly commendatory letters to Col. Theodore A. Bingham, Corps of Engineers, who is about to be detached from duty in Washington as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. In view of the fact that much comment has been made relative to the detachment of Colonel Bingham from Washington, it is interesting to note that the president makes the statement over his own signature that the officer leaves of his own accord. The letters follow:

"White House, Washington, March 23, 1903.

"My Dear Colonel Bingham: As I am about to leave for a trip to the West, and as your services here will be finished before I return, I wish to send you this parting line of thanks and appreciation for the excellent work you have done in your present position. You are now leaving, of your own accord, with what I hope is the satisfaction of feeling that you have not only done good work but that this good work has been appreciated. I have a very high regard for your successor, Colonel Symons, and perhaps my feeling about you can best be expressed by saying that I believe he will keep up to your standard.

"With warm regards to Mrs. Bingham and to yourself personally, I am, sincerely yours,

"Theodore Roosevelt.

"Col. T. A. Bingham, U.S.A., Superintendent, Public Buildings and Grounds, War Department."

"War Department, Washington, March 24, 1903.

"My Dear Colonel Bingham: The President has sent me the enclosed letter of his own to be delivered to you. I wish to accompany it by an expression of my appreciation of the faithful, capable and devoted service which you have rendered, ever since I have been Secretary of War, as the officer in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds. I should not have assented to your transfer to another station had it not been for the gen-

eral policy which has been applied throughout the Engineer Corps for a number of years past, and which requires changes of station in regular rotation after comparatively short tours of duty. I hope in your new station you will find as agreeable personal relations, and meet with as marked success as you have here. Faithfully yours,

"Elihu Root, Secretary of War.
"Col. Theo. A. Bingham, Superintendent, Public Buildings and Grounds, War Department, Washington, D.C."

THE ARMY

Commander-in-Chief—Theodore Roosevelt, President.
Secretary of War—Elihu Root.
Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.
Commander—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.
Adjutant General—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC., IN THE ARMY.

Pay Department.

Capt. Robert S. Smith, paymaster, to be paymaster, with the rank of major, Feb. 19 1903, vice Tucker, promoted.

Medical Department.

Capt. William F. Lippitt, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, March 18, 1903, vice Gorgas, appointed assistant surgeon general.

Cavalry Arm.

Capt. Curtis B. Hoppin, 2d Cav., to be major, March 23, 1903, vice Craig, 15th Cav., retired from active service.

First Lieut. Robert B. Powers, 7th Cav., to be captain, March 23, 1903, vice Hoppin, 2d Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. George F. Bailey, 8th Cav., to be 1st lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1903, vice Orton, 2d Cav., promoted.

Infantry Arm.

Capt. Samuel W. Dunning, 16th Inf., to be major, March 19, 1903, vice Lovering, 29th Inf., detailed as inspector general.

First Lieut. Joseph F. Gohn, 14th Inf., to be captain, March 19, 1903, vice Dunning, 16th Inf., promoted.

Major Leven C. Allen, 16th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, March 15, 1903, vice Baldwin, 16th Inf., deceased.

Capt. John Newton, 16th Inf., to be major, March 15, 1903, vice Allen, promoted.

First Lieut. G. Maury Cralle, 20th Inf., to be captain, March 15, 1903, vice Newton promoted.

Philippine Scouts.

David J. Gilmer, late captain 49th Vol. Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, March 16, 1903, vice del Rosaria, resigned.

COURT-MARTIAL OF MAJOR GLENN.

G. O. 8, FEB. 16, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
Before a general court-martial which convened at Manila, P.I., pursuant to paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 298, dated Headquarters, Division of the Philippines, Manila, P.I., Dec. 5, 1902, and of which Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., was president, and Major Lewis E. Goodier, Judge Advocate, U.S.A., was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried:

Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th U.S. Inf.
Charge—"Unlawfully and willfully killing prisoners of war, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Specification—"In this, that he, Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th Regiment of United States Infantry, being on duty at Calbayog, Samar, P.I., did, in time of war unlawfully and willfully kill seven natives of the Philippine Islands, to wit: Manuel Amban, Andreas Baliasag, Natalio Camelon, Alejo Castellano, Faustino Delgado Bonafacio Moning and Manuel Perrito, who were at the time in the hands of the military authorities of the United States as prisoners of war, by ordering and causing his subordinate officer then subject to his orders, to wit: Second Lieut. Louis E. Caulfield, Philippine Scouts, U.S.A., and a detail of enlisted soldiers and civilian scouts to take out said seven men and kill them, which order was then and there carried into execution, and said seven were struck with blunt weapons, shot with rifles and stabbed with bayonets, held in the hands of said soldiers and scouts, from the effects of which the said seven men did all then and there die."

"This at or near Calbayog, in the Island of Samar, Philippine Islands, on or about the 15th and 16th days of January, 1902."

Plea: "Not guilty."

Finding: "Not guilty."

And the court does therefore "acquit" him, Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th U.S. Inf.

In the foregoing case of Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th Inf., it appears from the record that, as a result of his direction, the seven natives named in the specification and held as prisoners at Calbayog were selected and sent on an expedition; while thereon they were killed by members of the detachment of civilian and native scouts with which they were sent; that the accused had instructed the officer in command that unless the prisoners selected guided him to the insurgent camp of one Kioson he was not to bring them back; and that the prisoners did fail to guide the expedition to such camp and were killed, four of them by being struck with rifles and stabbed with bayonets and three by being shot.

Of the prisoners killed, one was selected for the expedition because of his knowledge of the country, three were selected who had been held at Calbayog as guarantee for good faith on the part of a previous expedition sent therefrom to communicate with insurgents, and three others were selected as to whom the accused testified that his recollection was distinct as to their being members of a party who said that on a previous expedition they had been at one of Kioson's camps, but did not find him personally. There appears to be no dispute as to these circumstances.

There is conflicting testimony as to whether the instructions of the accused—that the prisoners were not to be brought back unless they guided the expedition to the insurgent camp—had come to the knowledge of the civilian scouts in the expedition under whose immediate charge the prisoners were killed and as to whether the killing was done on account of their attempt to escape.

The finding of not guilty and the acquittal by the court indicate that in the circumstances of the case the accused has committed no military offense.

The finding can only be justified on the theory that the conflicting testimony left at least a reasonable doubt in the mind of the court as to why the prisoners were killed. Nevertheless, there remains the facts that the drastic

order of the accused directed, in the event of their failure to guide the expedition to the camp, four prisoners to be killed as to whom he had not in fact any definite knowledge showing that they knew there was such a camp as they were to find or where it was located.

Recognizing that in pursuance of the laws of war guides for the Army may be legally impressed for service, that treacherous guides may be killed, and that prisoners may be killed, if necessary, to prevent their escape, and giving the accused the benefit of any reasonable doubt that may arise from the testimony in the record, his order under the circumstances show a reckless disregard for human life which the division commander's sense of right and justice which his conception of law and duty, require him to condemn and reprobate and which prevent him from giving an unqualified approval to the finding and acquittal of the court.

Subject to these remarks the acquittal is approved.

Major Glenn has been restored to duty.

By command of Major General Davis:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, A.G.

G.O. 38, MARCH 25, H.Q.A.A.G.O.
The following order has been received from the War Department and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, March 25, 1903.

By direction of the President, Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., having filed the report which completes his service as military governor of Cuba and commander of the military forces stationed in that island from December, 1899, to the close of American occupation, is relieved from further duty in connection with the affairs of the former military government of Cuba.

The administration of General Wood, both as military commander of the Division and Department of Cuba and as military governor, was highly creditable. The civil government was managed with an eye single to the benefit of the Cuban people. Under the supervision and control of the military governor the Cuban people themselves had an opportunity to carry on their own government to a constantly increasing degree, so that when Cuba assumed her independence she started with the best possible chance of success. Out of an utterly prostrate colony a free republic was built up—the work being done with such signal ability, integrity and success that the new nation started under more favorable conditions than has ever before been the case in any single instance among her fellow Spanish-American republics. This record stands alone in history, and the benefit conferred thereby upon the people of Cuba was no greater than the honor conferred upon the people of the United States.

The War Department by direction of the President, thanks General Wood and the officials, civil and military, serving under him, upon the completion of a work so difficult, so important, and so well done.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

G.O. 36, MARCH 21, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

1. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions relative to the replacement of bayonet scabbards, caliber .30, with plain hook attachment, by those of later model are published for the information of the Service.

All bayonet scabbards, caliber .30, of the old pattern, with plain hook attachment, should be turned in to the nearest arsenal or ordnance depot in exchange for the pattern adopted July 22, 1899, which has a hook of wire and hook fastener to more firmly secure the bayonet to the belt.

2. By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 5, page 15, General Orders, No. 132, Dec. 31, 1902, from this office, providing that the coat of arms of the United States embroidered in gold shall be attached to the shoulder knots for all officers above the rank of captain, is revoked.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

G.O. 37, MARCH 25, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

Par. I. announces that lands reserved and set apart for military purposes, particularly as a site for a signal station and base of supply for the Fort Liscum-Fort Egbert military telegraph line, situate near the easterly shore of Valdez Bay, District of Alaska.

Par. II. announces lands acquired for military purposes adjoining the military reservation of Fort Worden, Jefferson County, Washington.

S.O. MARCH 26, H.Q.A.

Leave of three months with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted Capt. William C. Brown, Q.M., 1st Cavalry.

Capt. Henry C. Cabell, 14th Inf., to join regiment in Philippines.

Capt. Edward P. Orton, 7th Cav., is transferred to 2d Cavalry.

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Armer, Jr., 10th Cav.

Capt. Michael S. Murray, commissary, relieved duty as assistant to Commissary General, and to Fort Huachuca.

Capt. Lorenzo P. Davison, 5th Inf., to Washington Barracks for treatment.

Second Lieut. David J. Gilmer, Philippine Scouts, recently appointed, will report at Fort McPherson for temporary duty and then proceed to Manila.

The following transfers are made in the 16th Infantry: 1st Lieut. Englebert G. Ovenshine from Company C to 1st Lieut. Charles E. Morton from Company A to C.

G.O. 34, MARCH 20, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

An examination will be held at 10 o'clock a.m. on June 1, 1903, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of first and second lieutenants of the Army in arms, with a view to their selection for detail for a period of four years for service in the Ordnance Department, in conformity with section 26 of the act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, as modified by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1903.

The contemplated details will be made from officers who shall have passed an examination satisfactory to a board of ordnance officers, which will be convened as soon after the receipt of the examination papers as practicable, and upon its recommendation.

Eligible officers who may desire these details should file application for examination to their respective division and department commanders.

The character and scope of the examination will be as follows: Gun construction, present and past state of the art; ballistics and ballistic machines; types of projectiles; gun carriages, gunpowder types and modes of manufacture; small arms and machine guns, employment of artillery, kinds of fire, etc.; armored defenses, materials of ordnance construction and processes of manufacture, defenses for coast defenses, and general principles of ordnance.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

CIRCULAR 10, MARCH 18, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

1. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Line officers detailed to fill vacancy in a staff department cannot exercise command or troops as line officer. A captain of Artillery detailed under act of Feb. 2, 1903, to fill a vacancy of captain in the Quartermaster's Department, "While so detached (from his corps) he occupies precisely the same status in respect to the exercise of command as other officers of the staff; that is he can exercise command or control in his own department but is, by the nature of his office, inhibited from exercising military command save by assignment of the President. As the detailed officer is, during the period of such detail, an officer of the staff, he is not entitled, as an officer of the line, to assume and exercise the command provided for in the 123d Article of War." (Opinion Judge Advocate General, concurred in by Sec. War, Jan. 28, 1903—489015 A.G.O.)

2. By direction of the Secretary of War, attention is invited to the following extract from the act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1903:

That returns of ordnance property now required to be made quarterly to the Chief of Ordnance shall hereafter be made semi-annually.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act, all ordnance property returns which were formerly required to be made quarterly to the Chief of Ordnance will hereafter be made semi-annually. The quarterly property return due March 31, 1903, will not be required, and in lieu thereof a return will be rendered for the half year ending June 30, 1903. In the future semi-annual property returns will be rendered for the half years ending June 30 and December 31 of each year.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

CIRCULAR 12, MARCH 20, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

Publishes a memorandum showing the paragraphs of the Army Regulations, edition of 1901, which have been amended, modified, or affected by General Orders and Circulars, from this office, since the publication of the Regulations, to include Dec. 31, 1902.

G.O. 6, MARCH 14, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Announces a course of athletic exercises for the troops in the department, to be had at such times as may be found most convenient, but not to interfere with the customary military instruction. Permission may be granted by post commanders to officers and men, under proper restrictions, to visit other posts for the purpose of taking part in the athletic contests, such permissions not to be counted as ordinary leaves of absence, but to be noted on returns in the same manner as hunting leaves, under par. 6, Army Regulations. Each post commander will designate an officer as Superintendent of Athletics, to supervise the systematic athletic instruction of the troops, and to initiate and manage games and contests in football, baseball, polo and such other field sports and exercises as may be found suitable.

There will be a Department Athletic Board to be composed of all the post superintendents of athletics.

To encourage interest and proficiency in calisthenics, and in gymnastic and athletic exercises, post commanders will designate one day in each month as a "Field Day," and prizes may be offered to individuals and organizations exhibiting the highest degree of calisthenic or athletic training. Whenever practicable, the athletic events will be accompanied with music and the program will include musical selections and be varied in other ways to provide entertainment and prevent its becoming tiresome.

Post commanders will designate the athletic grounds, and use such means as are at hand to place and keep them in condition for athletic contests.

G.O. 7, MARCH 16, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Announces the season of small arms practice and competitions in this department for 1903: Systematic drill in estimating distances, April 1 to 14; regular practice season, April 15 to July 14; supplementary practice season, month of November; department Infantry competition, Aug. 5 to 11; department Cavalry competition, Aug. 14 to 20.

G.O. 8, MARCH 17, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

In order to expedite the administration of military justice in this department, commanding officers are enjoined to exhaust the means at their disposal for the maintenance of discipline by bringing to trial by summary, garrison or regimental courts-martial, all cases which can properly be tried by them, and to recommend for trial by general court-martial only such cases as cannot be disposed of by inferior courts.

Reference is had to the provisions of the act of Congress of March 2, 1901, published in par. III, G.O., No. 27, A.G.O., series of 1901; the Executive Order published in G.O., No. 42, A.G.O., March 26, 1901, and to par. 1036 of the Army Regulations.

By command of Major General Hughes:

GEO. ANDREWS, Lieut. Col. and A.A.G., AG.

G.O. 9, MARCH 18, DEPT. OF EAST.

Small arms target practice for the troops of this command will be conducted as prescribed in General Orders, No. 20, Headquarters of the Army, Feb. 26, 1903, which will be carefully studied and all its requirements complied with.

The regular season will be from May 1 to July 31 and the supplementary season the month of October.

During the practice season, firing on the range shall take place on the most favorable days and under the most favorable circumstances, and so as to interfere as little as practicable with the usual drills and instruction of troops.

Estimating distance drill will take place from April 15 to April 30, and the preliminary instruction in sighting, position and aiming drill and gallery practice will be given during April.

Special course "A" prescribed for troops of the Coast Artillery will be allowed prior to Oct. 31, at such times as Artillery district commanders may prescribe for their respective districts.

All concerned are enjoined to see that the instruction of troops under their command in rifle, carbine and pistol practice is conducted with care and energy, with a view to quickly attaining the greatest possible efficiency in this most essential branch of military training.

By command of Major General Chaffee:

THOMAS H. BARRY, Colonel and A.A.G., AG.

CIRCULAR 6, MARCH 21, DEPT. OF EAST.

By direction of the Secretary of War, with a view to the execution of General Orders No. 34, Headquarters of the Army, March 20, 1903, providing for the detail for service in the Ordnance Department of 1st and 2d lieutenants of the Army, at large, eligible officers in this department who desire to be examined will make application to these headquarters through military channels, so as to reach here not later than June 1, 1903.

By command of Major General Chaffee:

THOMAS H. BARRY, Colonel and A.A.G., AG.

CIRCULAR 7, MARCH 27, DEPT. OF EAST.

Referring to General Orders No. 29, current series, Headquarters of the Army, establishing armament districts, it is directed that when ordnance mechanics are at work at any post in the department repairing armament thereat, the post commander will be careful to select suitable enlisted men of the garrison to assist them when required; and if future details become necessary the same men will be selected so far as may be practicable. It is not the intention, however, that those details shall be permanent, but that they shall be special as required.

By command of Major General Chaffee:

THOMAS H. BARRY, Colonel and A.A.G., AG.

G.O. 15, FEB. 6, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.
Major C. H. Watts, 5th U.S. Cav., acting inspector general, having reported for duty, is announced as inspector general of the Department.

G.O. 16, FEB. 12, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.
The following change of station of troops in this Department is ordered: Headquarters 2d Squadron, and Troops E and F, 1st U.S. Cavalry, from San Joaquin, Panay, to Camp Jossman, Island of Guimaras.

G.O. 4, FEB. 12, DEPT. OF LUZON.
Lieut. Col. R. W. Hoyt, U.S. Inf., A.A.G., having reported is announced as adjutant general of the Department, relieving Major Millard F. Walts, U.S. Inf., assistant adjutant general. Major Walts, will remain on temporary duty at headquarters.

G.O. 8, MARCH 18, DEPT. OF COLORADO.
To enable him to comply with the provisions of General Orders, No. 13, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department of the Colorado.
FREDERICK FUNSTON, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 9, MARCH 18, DEPT. OF COLORADO.
Under provisions of Army Regulations, 212, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this Department.
J. M. J. SANNO, Col. 15th Inf.

G.O. 3, MARCH 9, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.
The post of Mayaguez, P.R., will be discontinued as a separate post on April 1, 1903, and will thereafter be a sub-post of San Juan, and the post of Ponce, P.R., will be discontinued as a separate post, on April 1, 1903, and will thereafter be a sub-post of Henry Barracks.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Daniel Dolan, from Philippines to San Francisco, Cal. (March 25, H.Q.A.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. T. M. Flood will proceed to General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for medical treatment. (Fort Warren, March 13.)

Major Barrington K. West, commissary, is assigned to duty as an assistant to the Commissary General of the Army. (March 25, H.Q.A.)

ADD MED DEPT
Hospital Steward William A. Cross will report to the C.O., Fort McDowell, for duty. (March 25, H.Q.A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Edward P. Rockhill, asst. surg., will report in person at Presidio of San Francisco for duty at that post. (March 20, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about April 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, deputy surgeon general. (March 20, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. Henry S. Kilbourne, deputy surgeon general, in addition to his other duties will assume charge of the medical supply depot, San Francisco, Cal., during the absence of Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, deputy surgeon general, on leave. (March 20, H.Q.A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Major William Stephenson, surg., from duty at Monterey, to the Presidio of San Francisco, to relieve Lieut. Col. Henry S. Kilbourne, deputy surgeon general, who will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as chief surgeon of that Department. (March 23, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Harry T. Smith will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Manila. (March 23, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. James Reagles, Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to Fort Meade, S.D., for duty until the return from leave of Major Frank R. Keefer, surg., when he will rejoin his proper station, Fort Snelling. (March 14, D.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about April 13, 1903, is granted Contract Surg. Lewis H. Wheeler, Fort Lincoln, N.D. (March 19, D.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Major George E. Bushnell, surg. (March 16, D. Colo.)

Act. Hospital Steward Harry E. Hermann, from Fort Logan, Colo., to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (March 14, D. Colo.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Bailey K. Ashford, asst. surg., from duty at Ponce, P.R., to San Juan, P.R., for temporary duty; First Lieut. Allen W. Williams, asst. surg., from duty at Mayaguez, P.R., and will report at Cayey, P.R., to relieve 1st Lieut. Willard F. Truby, asst. surg. Lieutenant Truby will proceed to New York City. (March 31, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. John D. Brooks, Fort Meade, S.D., will report for temporary duty with and accompany as far as San Francisco, Cal., the 3d Squadron 13th Cavalry, under orders to leave that post on the 21st instant. Upon the completion of this duty Contract Surgeon Brooks will rejoin his proper station, Fort Meade. (March 13, D.D.)

Leave for ten days, beginning March 27, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry S. Kierstedt, asst. surg., Fort Miles. (March 13, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months is granted Contract Surg. Oliver H. Buford. (March 24, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. John D. Yost, asst. surg., having reported, is assigned to duty in the office of the attending surgeon and medical superintendent, Army transport service, San Francisco, Cal. (March 18, D. Cal.)

Act. Hospital Steward Edward S. Campbell, from further duty at Fort Miles, Cal., and will report at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (March 14, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Contract Surg. J. C. Dougherty, to take effect after Captain Ashford, asst. surg., shall have reported at San Juan for duty (March 25, D.E.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about April 1, 1903, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Major Hamilton S. Wallace, paymaster. (March 25, H.Q.A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Par. 26, S.O., No. 61, March 14, 1903, H.Q.A., relating to Major Ira MacNutt, O.D., is revoked. (March 21, H.Q.A.)

The following designations of officers to conduct the professional examinations of lieutenants for detail in the Ordnance Department as contemplated in G.O., No. 34, March 20, 1903, from this office, are announced: For the Division of the Philippines: The chief ordnance officer of that division; for the Department of California (excepting Hawaii) and the Department of the Columbia (excepting Alaska): The commanding officer, Benicia Arsenal, Cal.; for the Departments of the Colorado, of the Lakes, of the Missouri, and of Dakota: The commanding officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; for the Department of the East (excepting Cuba and Porto Rico): Major Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, U.S.A., Army Building, New York City, N.Y.; for the Department of Texas: The commanding officer, San Antonio Arsenal, Texas; for Hawaii, Alaska, Cuba and Porto Rico: Such officers as the respective department commanders shall designate. (March 20, H.Q.A.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.

2d U.S. Cavalry, Fort Myer, Va., March 16, 1903.

Regimental Circular.

The following is announced to the officers of the regiment:

"Please say to the officers of the 2d Cavalry that I would have felt proud and honored if I could have fallen

heir to the regiment, as my service with it has been extremely pleasant and agreeable, I having received earnest support and every courtesy.

"I have never served at any post where there was so little friction among officers—in fact none at all to my knowledge—where affairs run so smoothly as at posts at which I have served with the 2d Cavalry."

"Please give my kindest regards and best wishes to all officers."

"E. D. DIMMICK, Colonel, U.S.A., (retired) late Lieutenant Colonel, 2d Cavalry."

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Schuyler:

Lieut. R. J. Reaney, 2d Cav., is detailed adjutant and recording officer. (Fort Ethan Allen, March 19.)

First Lieut. George F. Bailey, recently promoted, with rank from Feb. 25, 1903 (from 2d Lieutenant, 8th Cav.), is assigned to the 2d Cavalry, and will join troop to which assigned. (March 25, H.Q.A.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. Henry E. Mitchell, 3d Cav. (March 21, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Henry L. Ripley, adjutant, 3d Cav., from further treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to join his regiment. (March 24, H.Q.A.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. John V. Spring, Jr., 7th Cav. (March 24, D.E.)

Leave for ten days on account of sickness, to take effect from March 21, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Archibald F. Commiskey, 7th Cav. (March 25, H.Q.A.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Leave for twenty-two days, to take effect on or about April 12, 1903, is granted Col. Charles Morton, 11th Cav. (March 21, H.Q.A.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 25, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted 1st Lieut. Wilson G. Heaton, 13th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (March 16, D.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBOW.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about April 1, 1903, is granted Capt. Matthew C. Smith, adjutant, 14th Cav. (March 24, H.Q.A.)

Drum Major Joseph Belsie, 14th Cav., Fort Grant, Arizona Territory, is transferred to the band, 12th Infantry, as private. (March 24, H.Q.A.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Major Louis A. Craig, 15th Cav., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from March 23, 1903, is announced. (March 23, H.Q.A.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

GEN. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Capt. Robert S. Abernethy, A.C., from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., on July 15, 1903, and will join his proper station. (March 20, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. Augustus B. Warfield, A.C., will report in person to Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination for promotion. (March 20, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Charles J. Symmonds, 12th Cav., is detailed professor of military science and tactics at the University of Maine, Orono, Me., for duty accordingly. (March 21, H.Q.A.)

Chaplain Henry Swift, 13th Inf., from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., to take transport from San Francisco, Cal., on or about May 1, 1903, for Manila. March 21, H.Q.A.)

So much of par. 17 S.O., No. 301, Dec. 24, 1902, H.Q.A., as relates to Major Thomas R. Adams, A.C., inspector general, is revoked. (March 19, H.Q.A.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. W. E. Ellis, A.C., is extended three days. (March 23, D.E.)

During the temporary absence of 1st Lieut. Walter L. Clarke, Signal Corps, Major R. T. C. Richmond, A.C., will take charge of the office of the Signal Officer of the Department. (March 12, D. Col.)

Capt. J. M. Williams, A.C., is designated in immediate charge of Artillery practice. (Fort Williams, March 22.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William S. Browning, A.C., is extended ten days. (March 24, D.E.)

Lieut. F. J. Miller, A.C., is detailed in charge of athletics. (Fort Constitution, March 19.)

Lieut. N. J. Shelton, A.C., is detailed range officer of small arms practice range. (Fort Monroe, March 17.)

Lieut. W. E. Murray, A.C., is detailed range officer. (Fort Constitution, March 23.)

Corp. Ernest Lovell, 53d Co., Fort Rodman, has been promoted sergeant.

Corp. J. T. Daly, 88th Co., Fort Mansfield, has been promoted sergeant.

Corp. E. M. McCall, 112th Co., Fort DuPont, has been promoted sergeant.

Corp. Chas. Kellam, 78th Co., Fort Adams, has been promoted sergeant.

First Lieut. Hanson B. Black, A.C., Ord. Dept., from duty at Sandy Hook, N.J., to take effect April 1, 1903, and will then proceed to the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., for duty. (March 24, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about April 5, 1903, is granted Capt. Winfield S. Overton, A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (March 13, D. Cal.)

Corp. D. A. White, 55th Co., Fort Hancock, has been promoted sergeant.

Lieut. R. K. Cravens, A.C., is, in addition to his other duties, detailed adjutant, librarian, treasurer, submarine mine officer, recording, range, signal, engineer and ordnance officers, and in charge of post schools. (Fort Fremont, March 23.)

Corp. Chas. Deark, 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md., has been promoted sergeant.

Lieut. C. G. Bunker is detailed engineer and signal officer. Lieut. F. H. Lomas is detailed ordnance officer. (Fort Getty, March 22.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

Second Lieut. John McE. Pruyn, 2d Inf., is transferred to the 14th Inf., Co. H, and will join that company. (March 23, H.Q.A.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

Col. Henry H. Adams, 5th Inf., having reported is assigned to Plattsburg Barracks, for station and duty. (March 19, D.E.)

Capt. E. T. Hartmann, 5th Inf., is detailed fire marshal. (Plattsburg Barracks, March 20.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. William Korst, 7th Inf. (March 21, H.Q.A.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

Capt. Traber Norman, Q.M., 8th Inf., is designated as post Q.M. at Fort Columbus, and temporarily as assistant to the chief Q.M. of the Department, relieving Major Samuel R. Jones, Q.M. (March 21, D.E.)

Lieut. E. J. Bracken, 8th Inf., is detailed exchange officer. (Fort Wood, March 13.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. ROBE.

Lieut. J. C. Wise, 9th Inf., is detailed engineer officer. (Madison Barracks, March 22.)

Lieut. Guy E. Bucker, 9th Inf., is appointed range officer. (Madison Barracks, March 24.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Major Alexis R. Paxton, 13th Inf., will proceed to Alcatraz Island and there take station. (March 16, D. Cal.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

The following transfers are made in the 15th Inf.: First

Lieut. Haywood Robbins, from Co. C to Co. M; First Lieut. John W. Ward, from Co. M to Co. C. (March 23, H.Q.A.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Chaplain Joseph T. McKeon, recently appointed, is assigned to the 17th Infantry. He will join his regiment. (March 25, H.Q.A.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas C. Musgrave, 18th Inf. (March 21, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. Thomas C. Musgrave, 18th Inf., will join his regiment at San Francisco, Cal. (March 23, H.Q.A.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Major William P. Evans, 20th Inf., is assigned to station at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (March 13, D.L.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. William S. Graves, 20th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (March 13, D.L.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

Capt. Robert W. Rose, 21st Inf., is relieved from further treatment at the U.S. General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will join his company. (March 20, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. Cornelius Gardener, 21st Inf., is assigned to Fort Snelling, Minn., for station. (March 14, D.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about March 20, 1903, is granted Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton, 21st Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (March 19, D.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Inf., to take effect when he is relieved from duty as aid-de-camp to Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes. (March 24, H.Q.A.)

Par. 9, S.O., 65, March 19, 1903, amended to read as follows: 2d Lieut. Charles S. Frank, 21st Inf., when he is relieved from duty at the General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for surgical treatment. (March 24, H.Q.A.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Leave for one month and twenty-five days, to take effect on or about April 1, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, 23d Inf. (March 23, H.Q.A.)

Leave for thirteen days, to take effect about April 3, is granted 1st Lieut. H. C. Bonnycastle, 23d Inf. (March 21, D.E.)

Leave for twelve days, to take effect about March 25, is granted 1st Lieut. W. T. Merry, 23d Inf. (March 21, D.E.)

First Lieut. William H. Noble, 23d Inf., will remain on duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., until the 5th Infantry arrives at its station in the Department of the East, when he will report to the C.O. of the latter regiment for duty with one of the companies until further orders. (March 24, H.Q.A.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Major E. Chynoweth, 25th Inf., is assigned to station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (March 11, D. Col.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James R. Moxley, Philippine Scouts, is extended one month. (March 25, H.Q.A.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Col. David J. Craigie, from the 11th Inf., to the 17th Infantry; Col. Albert L. Myer, from the 17th Infantry to the 11th Infantry. Colonel Craigie will join his regiment. (March 24, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Edgar Ridenour, 10th Inf., is transferred to the 16th Infantry, and will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (March 24, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Capt. George T. Summerlin, from the 10th Cavalry to the 5th Cavalry, Troop H; Capt. Henry C. Whitehead, from the 5th Cavalry to the 10th Cavalry, Troop D. (March 24, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. Robert G. Caldwell, 13th Inf., is at his own request transferred to the 18th Inf. Lieutenant Caldwell will join the 18th Infantry when it shall be at San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippines. (March 21, H.Q.A.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: Lieut. Col. Leven C. Allen, from Major; rank March 15, 1903 to 16th Infantry; Major John Newton, from captain; rank March 15, 1903, to 16th Infantry; Capt. G. Maury Cralle, from 1st Lieutenant; rank March 15, 1903, to 10th Infantry, Co. D. Captain Cralle will remain on duty at Fort Sheridan until the arrival of his regiment at its proper station in the United States, when he will proceed to join it. (March 24, H.Q.A.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: 1st Lieut. Charles S. Frank; rank Jan. 27, 1903, to 17th Infantry, Co. E; 1st Lieut. Fred Bury; rank Jan. 28, to 23d Infantry, Co. A. (March 24, H.Q.A.)

RETIREMENTS OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are upon their own application placed upon the retired list: 1st Sergt. William Brady, Co. G, 11th Inf.; Sergt. James McCarty, Co. E, 2d Battalion of Engineers; First-class Private James Marklin, Ordnance Department. (March 24, H.Q.A.)

WEST POINT DETAILS.

The following named officers will be relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., on the dates set opposite their respective names, and will proceed to join their proper stations: Capt. George H. Sands, 6th Cav., Aug. 13, 1903; Capt. Edmund M. Blake, A.C., Aug. 13, 1903; Capt. Wirt Robinson, A.C., Aug. 13, 1903; Capt. George F. Hamilton, 9th Cav., Aug. 13, 1903; Capt. Robert E. Callan, A.C., Aug. 13, 1903; Capt. John B. Christian, 9th Cav., Aug. 13, 1903; Capt. Nathan K. Averill, 7th Cav., Aug. 13, 1903; Capt. Richmond P. Davis, A.C., Dec. 31, 1903; Capt. Samuel G. Jones, 11th Cav., Aug. 13, 1903; 1st Lieut. Francis H. Pope, 2d Cav., Aug. 13, 1903; 1st Lieut. Edwin R. Stuart, C.E., Aug. 13, 1903. (March 20, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers will report in person to the superintendent, U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., on the dates set opposite their respective names, for duty at the Academy: Capt. Henry Jervey, C.E., Dec. 15, 1903; Capt. Frank H. Whitman, 2d Inf., Aug. 20, 1903; Capt. Henry L. Newbold, A.C., Aug. 20, 1903; Capt. Edward L. King, 2d Cav., Aug. 20, 1903; 1st Lieut. William D. Conner, C.E., Aug. 20, 1903; 1st Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson, C.E., Aug. 20, 1903; 1st Lieut. Irvin L. Hunt, 19th Inf., Aug. 20, 1903; 1st Lieut. Llewellyn N. Bushfield, 17th Inf., Aug. 20, 1903; 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Baer, 6th Cav., Aug. 20, 1903; 1st Lieut. Frank O. Whitlock, 14th Cav., Aug. 20, 1903; 1st Lieut. Edwin G. Davis, A.C., Aug. 20, 1903; 2d Lieut. Francis W. Clark, A.C., Aug. 20, 1903. (March 20, H.Q.A.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: Capt. Robert J. Maxey, from 1st Lieutenant; rank March 4, 1903, to 24th Infantry, Co. K; 1st Lieut. William B. Graham from 2d Lieutenant; rank Dec. 29, 1902, to 8th Infantry, Co. C; 1st Lieut. E. Alexis Jeunet from 2d Lieutenant; rank Dec. 30, 1902, to 1st Infantry; 1st Lieut. DeWitt C. Lyles from 2d Lieutenant; rank Dec. 31, 1902, to 20th Infantry, Co. L; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Danforth from 2d Lieutenant; rank Jan. 9, 1903, to 17th Infantry, Co. I; 1st Lieut. Fred'k W. Mills, Jr., from 2d Lieutenant; rank Jan. 10, 1903, to 7th Infantry, Co. I; 1st Lieut. Gideon H. Williams from 2d Lieutenant;

rank Jan. 19, 1903, to 28th Infantry, Co. D; 1st Lieut. Fred W. Bugbee from 2d Lieutenant; rank Jan. 22, 1903, to 25th Infantry; 1st Lieut. William M. Goodale from 2d Lieutenant; rank Jan. 25, 1903, to 25th Infantry. (March 20, H.Q.A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of medical officers to consist of Major William C. Borden, surg.; Capt. Henry A. Shaw, asst. surg.; Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at the U.S. General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for the physical re-examination of Mr. Fitzhugh B. Alderdice with view to his appointment as 2d Lieutenant, U.S.A. (March 21, H.Q.A.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Col. Calvin DeWitt, asst. surg. general; Major Louis A. LaGarde, surg.; Major Henry P. Birmingham, surg.; Major James D. Glennan, surg.; Capt. Carl R. Darnall, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the Army. (March 19, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers will report in person to Col. John P. Story, A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion: Capt. Erasmus M. Weaver, A.C.; 2d Lieuts. Francis H. Lincoln, A.C., Robert B. Mitchell, A.C., William H. Wilson, A.C., Edward D. Powers, A.C., Nathan Shelton, A.C., Charles E. N. Howard, A.C., Edwin C. Long, A.C. (March 20, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. J. T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf.; Major R. G. Ebert, surg.; Major Alexander B. Dyer, A.C.; Capt. Thomas L. Smith, 17th Inf.; Capt. Jere B. Clayton, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Irving J. Carr, Battalion Adjutant, 17th Inf., recorder, is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 24, 1903, to conduct the preliminary examination of applicants for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant before the prescribed competitive examination. (March 11, D. Col.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Louis A. LaGarde, surg.; Major Henry P. Birmingham, surg.; Major James D. Glennan, surg.; is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., Wednesday, April 1, 1903, for the examination of officers for promotion. (March 23, H.Q.A.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. George S. Grimes, A.C., president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. John V. White, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Howard L. Landers, A.C. (March 20, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers will report in person to Major Louis A. LaGarde, surg., president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion: Capt. George M. Wells, asst. surg.; Capt. Henry C. Fisher, asst. surg.; Capt. Henry Shaw, asst. surg.; Capt. Charles F. Kieffer, asst. surg. (March 23, H.Q.A.)

EXAMINATION OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named applicants for commission will be sent to report on March 24, 1903, to the president of the examining board at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for preliminary examination with a view of determining their eligibility to enter the competitive examination for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant: Corp. Harry L. King, 26th Co., Coast Art., and Q.M. Sergt. Philip Remington, Co. E, 17th Inf. (March 11, D. Col.)

BOARDS TO EXAMINE CANDIDATES FOR COMMISSARY SERGEANT.

At Fort Columbus, Sergt. Geo. Dawson, 8th Inf., Detail; Col. William E. Dougherty, Capt. Wilson Y. Stampert, Capt. March B. Stewart, 8th Inf. (March 22, D.E.)

At Fort Adams, Sergt. Frank Gorta, 9th Co., C.A. Detail; Major John P. Wiser, Capt. Herman C. Schumm, Capt. F. G. Mauldin, A.C. (March 23, D.E.)

At Fort Hunt, Va., 1st Sergt. Joseph D. McKeaney, 4th Co., C.A. Detail; Capt. W. S. Alexander, 1st Lieut. Edward N. Meekins, 2d Lieut. Clarence M. Condon, A.C. (March 23, D.E.)

At Fort Hamilton, Sergt. William A. Hunter, 11th Battery, Field Art. Detail; Major Leverett H. Walker, Capt. Charles G. Woodward, Capt. Daniel W. Ketcham, A.C. (March 23, D.E.)

At Fort Warren, Sergt. George D. Kees, 10th Band, A.C. Detail; Major Robert H. Patterson, Capt. William W. Hamilton, 1st Lieut. John L. Roberts, Jr., A.C. (March 23, D.E.)

At San Juan, P.R., Color Sergt. Sigmund Vogler, Detail for board; Major H. A. Reed, Capt. R. L. Carmichael, 1st Lieut. Stewart McC. Decker, P.R. Regiment (March 23, D.E.)

At Fort Terry, Sergt. Major (J.G.) Lemuel A. Bryan, A.C. Detail; Capt. William R. Hamilton, Robert E. Wylie, 2d Lieut. F. R. Kenney, A.C. (March 23, D.E.)

VESSELS OF THE U.S. ARMY.

BUFORD—At San Francisco.

CROOK—At San Francisco.

DIX—Arrived at Seattle, March 25.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—Sailed from San Francisco Feb. 28 for Samar.

LOGAN—Arrived at Manila, March 26.

McCLELLAN—At New York.

MEADE—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 11.

SHERMAN—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Undergoing repairs at Hong Kong.

SUMNER—Arrived at San Francisco March 3.

THOMAS—Sailed from Manila about March 6 for San Francisco.

WARREN—At San Francisco.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

NEW MILITIA LAW INTERPRETED.

ARMY WAR COLLEGE, WASHINGTON.

22 Jackson Place, March 13, 1903.

The Secretary of War.

Sir: Replying to your memorandum of Feb. 18, 1903, in which you request that the War College Board take up the subject of rules, regulations, etc., for putting into operation the new militia law, the Board has the honor to report as follows:

The act approved Jan. 21, 1903, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," substitutes Sections 1625-1690, both inclusive, and Section 223 of the Revised Statutes.

Section 1 of the act provides that the able-bodied male citizens of the States, Territories, and District of Columbia, and the able-bodied males of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens, shall, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and subject to the exceptions set forth in Section 2 of the act, compose the militia of the United States.

Section 1 further divides this militia into: (A) The organized militia; (B) The reserve militia. This act organizes the militia of the act relate to (A) The organized militia. 1. In the service of the United States (see Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 22); (2) Not in the service of the United States. (See Sections 3, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21); (B) The reserve, or unorganized militia. (See Sections 23 and 24.)

While the foregoing is the natural order in which the

terms of the law arrange themselves, it is proposed to analyze it section by section in order to arrive at its requirements and limitations, and the general method to be pursued in executing it. It may be added that, in the consideration which it has given to the subject, the Board has been guided by what seems to it to be the manifest intent of the law, viz: To secure, not only a body of troops, which, although organized under the laws of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, shall be available under the conditions specified in the law for the service of the United States, but also one which shall, in order that it may return a fair equivalent for the compensation it will have received from the Federal Government, conform as nearly as practicable to the federal standard as shown in the organization, armament, uniform, instruction, and discipline of the Regular Army.

1. Section 3. In respect to this section the opinions of the Board are as follows:

(1) It is evident that the definition herein given of the "organized militia" is in part for the purpose of determining the bodies of men for the maintenance of which the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, shall be available under the conditions specified in Section 1601, R.S., as amended by the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1904, and of the pay, subsistence and transportation mentioned in the various sections of the act now under consideration.

2. For the purposes of the act the organized militia, on the day on which the act became a law, was "the regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed militia" then in the "active" service of the States, Territories, and District of Columbia, which had theretofore enjoyed the benefits of Section 1601, R.S. But the act also provides that there shall be included in the organized militia such militia of the several States, etc., as may be "regularly enlisted, organized and uniformed," and put into the "active" service of said States, etc., subsequent to Jan. 21, 1903, provided there be participation in the benefits of Section 1601, R.S. Thus, there is provision made not only for existing militia organizations but also for new ones which may be hereafter raised in the several States and Territories, as well as for the militia of possible States and Territories not yet formed at the date of enactment of the present law.

3. Until Jan. 21, 1903, the organized militia may adopt "the organization, armament, and discipline" of the "Regular and Volunteer Armies," or not, as it may see fit; until that date said "organization, armament and discipline" are the standard to which the organized militia is expected to conform as rapidly as practicable; on that date, the standard must be realized and thereafter becomes a requirement. It is to be understood that the Board gives a reasonably wide interpretation to the requirement that the organized militia shall attain to the standard of the Regular Army. It can do so in organization, armament, and uniform; in other respects it can only "conform" to the standard, that is to say, model itself upon it to the best of its ability. After the lapse of five years conformity in organization will not permit an eight or ten company regiment, but it will permit separate companies having the standard organization, including only the authorized number of officers.

4. Although five years are allowed the organized militia to attain to the standard prescribed, the law does not contemplate that that period shall elapse before a State, Territory, or District of Columbia, which, in the meanwhile shall have enjoyed the benefits of the act, shall take the reasonable steps towards the attainment of the standard. The Federal Government has already begun to provide the money necessary to put the law into effect. Money already appropriated is for the purpose of enabling the organized militia to conform to one part of the standard set by the Regular Army, i.e., its "armament." Further allotments of federal money must be for the general purpose of completing this armament and attaining to the other two requisites of the federal standard, viz: the "organization and discipline" of the Regular Army. The Board accepts the word "discipline" in Section 3 of the act as meaning, in general, a compliance with military laws (including the Articles of War), regulations, orders and customs of the Service. As regulations and orders require the soldier to be uniformed according to the standard, to be properly drilled and instructed, all these things are included in the meaning of the word "discipline," so far as an organized militia may be reasonably expected to conform to them. Assuming such to be the general meaning of the word "discipline," it follows that all money paid out under this act is for the purpose of securing for the organized militia the three things mentioned in Section 3, viz: the organization, the armament, and the discipline of the Regular Army. The War Department can easily trace what is paid under Section 15 from the Regular Army appropriation for "pay, subsistence and transportation," since that will have to be done on regular vouchers to the heads of the three supply departments of the Army. It is believed that in allotting lump sums the Secretary of War should require the proper authorities to state the specific objects to which the money will be applied and then, by a proper system of inspection, to see that it is so applied. Only in this way can the object of the law be attained by requiring the States, etc., from the first year to make reasonable progress towards a uniform "organization, armament and discipline." Section 8 of the Constitution which vests in Congress the power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, distinctly reserves to the States "the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." It is thought, therefore, that the War Department cannot, against the will of the States, prescribe an examination for the appointment or promotion of officers of the militia.

5. The law does not contemplate two organized militias in any one State or Territory. Therefore no State or Territory can claim the right of partial conformity in organization, armament and discipline. For, if so, each State may conform in the respects which may seem best to it, and a great object of the law—uniformity—will be defeated. Therefore, finally, a State cannot say that a part of its militia will conform and claim its proportion of the appropriation corresponding to that part. All parts must conform, or make a reasonable approach to carry out the declared intent, and subject to the final proviso in Section 3.

It would seem right, therefore, for the Secretary of War to require each State which claims the benefit of the act to formally declare its intent to conform, under Section 3, within the five years allowed. The law makes no provision for the coercion of any State or Territory which may refuse to conform, but in case of a declaration to that effect the Secretary of War may ignore it in the allotment of the annual appropriation.

6. This section of the law further authorizes the President, in time of peace, to fix by order the minimum number of enlisted men in each company, troop, battery, signal corps, engineer corps, and hospital corps of the organized militia of any State or Territory. Having in view the obvious intent, which is to secure uniformity with the Regular Army as a standard, the Board believes that the President should now fix, by order, the minimum enlisted strength of the above organizations as is now fixed by law for corresponding organizations of the Regular Army. Otherwise there may be a temptation to unaccountably multiply regimental organizations merely to secure to officers the pay, etc., accruing to them under certain sections of the law. It therefore recommends the following minimum organizations as fixed by the act of Feb. 2, 1901:

Infantry organization: 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 4 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 musicians and 1 artificer, 48 privates; total, 65.

Cavalry organization: 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster

sergeant, 6 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 farriers and blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, 2 trumpeters, 43 privates; total, 65.

Field Artillery: 1 first sergeant, 1 stable sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 6 sergeants, 13 corporals, 4 artificers, 2 musicians, 2 cooks, 91 privates; total, 120.

Eighty minimum for 4 gun battery.

Coast Artillery company organization: 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 8 sergeants, 12 corporals, 3 musicians, 2 mechanics, 2 cooks, 32 privates; total, 120.

Engineers: Minimum as prescribed by law: 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 8 sergeants, 10 corporals, 2 musicians, 2 cooks, 33 first-class privates, 33 second-class privates; total, 100.

The Signal Corps in any State not to exceed one and one half per cent. of the enlisted strength of the organized militia. Of this number the following proportion should be observed: First-class sergeants, 14 per cent.; sergeants, 28 per cent.; corporals, 7 per cent.; first-class privates, 42 per cent.; second-class privates, 7 per cent.; cooks, 2 per cent.

Hospital Corps: For each regiment—1 sergeant, first-class, 2 sergeants, 9 privates. Each separate battery—2 privates. To each ambulance company—6 sergeants, first-class, 8 sergeants, 2 corporals, 64 privates, 2 musicians, 2 cooks; total, 83. For each field hospital—1 sergeant, first-class, 4 sergeants, 1 corporal, 46 privates, 2 cooks; total, 54.

Finally, Section 3 of the act provides that certain organizations of the militia "shall be allowed to retain their accustomed privileges." The conditions under which any organization may be exempt from any of the requirements of the present law are: (a) That it shall be an organization of Artillery, or Cavalry, or Infantry; (b) that it shall have been in existence on May 8, 1892; (c) that it shall have been enrolled under the provisions of the act of May 8, 1892; (d) that it shall have been in continuous existence from May 8, 1892 to Jan. 21, 1903; (e) that its continuous existence shall be shown, in part at least, by its having been noted on the "abstract of the returns of the adjutants general of the several States of the militia thereof" submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War annually since March 2, 1893, (Sec. 232, R.S.); (f) or, its continuous existence must have been under the provisions of Sections 1655-1660, both inclusive, of the R.S. As these sections are those embodying the provisions of the act of May 8, 1892, and others relating to the militia organized under said act, this condition is merely a repetition of the preceding ones.

The Board has no present means of knowing, by name and State, the organizations included in this exemption. But as they must have been in continuous existence since 1892 it is assumed that they are certain archaic bodies, mainly ornamental in their functions, and distinguished for the most part by unusual uniforms, equipments, and perhaps, armament and drill. These latter they will doubtless claim as part of the "accustomed privileges" vaguely referred to by law. Although these organizations are exempt from certain obligations imposed upon the rest of the organized militia by the present law, they are not excluded from any of its benefits. Their total is probably an insignificant part of the organized militia; nevertheless the Board does not think that a penny of the federal money, further than is mandatory under the law, should go to their support. It therefore recommends that the War Department call upon the adjutants general of those States which were in the Union on May 8, 1892, for lists of the organizations claiming the exemption, with full evidence to support the claim, after admission of which the Department will formerly recognize those which come under the last proviso of Section 3.

Before leaving this section, the Board notes one of the many things which make a strict construction of the law very difficult. Section 8 of the Constitution assumes the existence of a militia, without qualification as to age or other conditions. The law of May 8, 1892, provided that all able-bodied male citizens, residents in the respective States "of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five, shall be enrolled in the militia." But while it fixed a definite age limit for the obligatorily enrolled militia, the plain inference is that the law contemplated "without fixing its age limit, an unenrolled militia outside of this age limit from which voluntary enrollments could be made. And probably these voluntary enrollments have been made at all times since the enactment of the law. Nor could an enrolled militia-man on completing his forty-fifth year, ipso facto terminate his engagement of service.

The present law in changing the former wording puts the same age-limit to both the enrolled or organized, and the unenrolled or reserve militia. The militia which may be called into the service of the United States is the militia described in the present law, and it must be composed of men who have completed their "eighteenth" and have not completed their forty-fifth year." As the law reads it would seem that no man who has completed his forty-fifth year can, with or against his will, be held to further service.

Section 4, 5 and 6. These relate to the calling of the organized militia into the service of the United States to resist invasion or subdue rebellion, and need no comment.

Section 7. This relates to the physical condition of officers and enlisted men of the organized militia on presentation for muster into the service of the United States; to their actual muster into said service; and to their trial by court-martial for failure to appear for muster.

The Board is of the opinion that the words "found fit for military service," appearing in Section 7, mean that said officers and enlisted men must be found by the duly appointed mustering officers of the United States to come up to the physical recruiting standard, adopted and in force at the time of muster, for the Regular and Volunteer Armies. Further, as the great expense contemplated by this law on the part of the Federal Government is solely to guarantee that it shall have available, a reliable militia for constitutional purposes, it is contrary to public policy that this money should be expended to uniform, arm, equip, and at times to pay, subsist and transport men who will probably not be "found fit" when they appear for muster. Therefore, the Board, not being prepared to express an opinion as to his powers in this respect, recommends that, should it be found to be legal, the Secretary of War prescribe for recruits in the organized militia, at the time of their enlistment, the physical recruiting standard adopted for the Regular Army, except as to the age limit, or a suitable and uniform modification thereof.

The Board believes that the character of the oath of enlistment on entrance into the organized militia, and the length of the term of service, should be left to the several States, subject to such laws as Congress may have enacted. A new oath must be taken on muster into the service of the United States. The court-martial referred to in this section must be composed of militia officers only. (See Section 8.)

IV. Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 need no comment.

V. Section 12. This section fixes all the duties of the adjutants general of States in so far as they come under the supervision of the Secretary of War. They must make returns to him of the strength of the organized militia of their respective States as often as he may direct. The Secretary has the further broad power to require from them any reports that he may wish, implicitly limited to their respective militias. This section amplifies the law of March 2, 1893, in that it requires the Secretary of War to include an abstract of these reports in his annual reports to Congress.

VI. Section 13. This section relates to the issue of certain specified material of the organized militia and the accountability therefor. The Board notes that the term "standard service magazine arms" is technically

limited to rifles and carbines and that this section, construed alone, would limit the issue to these arms. But, in order not to partially defeat the purpose of the act, the Board thinks that this section should be construed together with the last paragraph of Section 2 and with Section 18, wherein the issue of revolvers, standard Field Artillery, Gatling and other adopted machine or automatic guns is evidently contemplated, and that such issue should be authorized.

It is believed that under this section, in addition to the equipments mentioned, the free issue of other necessary accoutrements and equipments, forming part of the outfit of the regular soldier, is authorized. (See page 19 of this report.)

VII. Section 14. In the operation of this section four questions are likely to be made, in respect to which the opinions of the Board are:

1. That the inspections therein referred to as being made by officers detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of War, must be made by officers of the Regular Army: Therefore the claim of a State that the inspection this year has already been made cannot be allowed unless the inspection was made by a regular officer specially detailed for the purpose under this law.

2. That Whenever the report of the before mentioned inspector shows that the organized militia of a State, Territory or the District of Columbia is armed, uniformed, and equipped, either according to the standard of the Regular Army, or, prior to Jan. 21, 1903, according to the standard of said State, Territory or District at the date of enactment of the law, or prior to January 21, 1903, according to a combination of these standards, said militia shall be held to be "sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for active service in the field." Therefore, on Jan. 21, 1903, the organized militia must be uniformed, as well as organized and armed, according to the standard of the Regular Army.

3. That the words "payment, subsistence, and transportation" do not include forage.

4. That payments under this section must be made on separate pay-rolls conforming to the practice in the Regular and Volunteer Armies.

VIII. Section 15. As to the provisions of this section, the opinions of the Board are:

1. That in the case of rifle competitions between the organized militias of the States, necessitating encampments and field service, whether such competitions are held at a regular Army post or not, the pay, transportation and subsistence of the teams cannot be paid, under the present law, by the United States.

2. That, as in the preceding section, forage is not included in the words "payment, subsistence, and transportation."

3. The Board is informed by the Adjutant General of the Army that "several of the States would like to have their annual encampments of part of their militia at Army posts, thus, under Section 15, obtaining their pay, transportation and subsistence free." It is believed that these requests are due to a wrong interpretation of the law. The law does not provide that merely because a State holds its encampments, or conducts maneuvers and field instruction at an Army post, it shall have Army pay, subsistence and transportation. It provides that words "the command of the Regular Army at the post and then provision may be made for 'participation' by any part of the organized militia of the State or Territory within which the post is situated. The law does not provide for separate encampments, maneuvers and field instruction of the militia at an Army post.

There is a certain vagueness in this section which apparently results from a desire to exclude the possibility of a regular officer commanding the militia without making a direct provision to that effect. If the militia "participate" in encampments, etc., at any Army post the command thereof and "of the officers and troops of the United States" thereof, shall remain with the "regular" commander. The Board is of the opinion that the words "the command of such military post or camp," in this section, must be construed to mean not only the command "of the officers and troops of the United States" there stationed, but also of such militia as may be "encamped within its limits." Two independent military commands cannot exist in such relationship to each other. But suppose an encampment is "near" a military post or one of the sea coast defenses, who commands when the militia "participate?" The only answer to this, if we are to avoid intolerable friction, is that "participate" means such an entry of the militia into the encampment and maneuvers as makes it for the time being a part of the command and subject to the order of the Regular Army commander. Therefore, in providing for such "participation" the War Department should arrange that the militia commander shall be subordinate to the regular commander, and have it clearly understood by the State or Territory that its troops will be subject to the orders of the officer commanding the Regular troops, so long as the militia are participating in the encampment of the latter.

IX. Section 16. In reference to this section the Board is of the opinion that it does not authorize a militia officer, as such, to attend the course of study at the U.S. Military Academy. It believes that no military school or college of the United States is now available for the admission of officers of the militia, and that probably none will be available under two years from this time. Finally it believes that the choice of the school (excepting the Military Academy) at which officers of the militia may be instructed must be left to their own selection subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, and after such preliminary examinations as may be prescribed. Estimates for the probable expense under this section should be made and allowed before it is put into effect.

X. Section 17. The Board believes that the "purchases for cash" mentioned in this section need not be accounted for as is provided for the issued property mentioned in Section 13.

XI. Section 18. The Board believes that mileage cannot be paid or transportation furnished, from the appropriation for the Regular Army, to a militia officer making an inspection under the orders of the State or territorial authorities.

XII. Section 19. No comment is necessary.

XIII. Section 20. A literal interpretation of this section would entitle each State, Territory and the District of Columbia to the detail of a regular officer. In view of the demands of the Regular Service, the Board recommends that no officer be detailed to any State or Territory having an organized militia force of less than 2,000 men.

XIV. Section 21. The Board recommends that the allowance of ammunition under this section shall not exceed that authorized for the Regular Army. Within that limit it may be that which can be actually consumed by the militia encamped at a military post or camp of the United States.

XV. Section 22 needs no comment.

XVI. Sections 23, 24, 25, and 26 need no comment. The Board notes that while the act of Jan. 21, 1903, specifically repeals the sections of the Revised Statutes relating to the militia, it makes no mention of the act of March 1, 1893, relating to the militia of the District of Columbia.

The Board recommends that the certificate of the Adjutant General of a State, Territory or of the militia of the District of Columbia, as to the strength of the organized militia, be accepted in order that the State, Territory or District of Columbia may receive the issue under Section 13 of the Militia bill, provided such certificate does not call for more arms than are shown to be necessary by the last return of the adjutant general of such State, Territory or District of Columbia.

Very respectfully,
S. B. M. Young, Major General, U.S.A. President.

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We publish in another column an interesting account
by Admiral Belknap of the surrender of the Pensacola
Navy Yard. It is well to add to this that it is due to
the action of Admiral Erben and other loyal officers at
Pensacola, of which Admiral Belknap gives an account,
that the Confederate Government was never able to
take Forts Pickens and McRae and to secure control of
Pensacola Harbor. This not only deprived them of a
very important harbor on the Gulf Coast, but it estab-
lished a foundation for the argument, made later by
Secretary Seward, against the foreign claim that the
whole of our Southern coast was in the hands of the
Confederates.The summary of enlistments for the line of the Army,
during the month of February, is as follows: Enlist-
ments for general recruiting service, 1,240; enlistments in
cities, 919; enlistments at military posts and surround-
ing towns and in the field, 321; total, 1,240. Out of the
applicants for enlistment in cities 5,777 were rejected.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1903.

NEW MILITIA ACT INTERPRETED.We publish in another column this week the inter-
pretation by the Army War College Board of the
Militia Act. This interpretation has not yet been ap-
proved by the Secretary of War, who is desirous that
suggestions and criticisms shall be sent to him by the
various National Guard organizations. With this end
in view the War Department will send to the Adjutants
General of the States a copy of this interpretation. Sec-
retary Root this week finally decided to detail Regular
Army officers to inspect the militia organizations of all
the States and Territories and the District of Colum-
bia as a preliminary step to the issue of Krag-Jorgensen
rifles to those organizations in exchange for the rifles
they now have. The Adjutants General of the States
have each been sent the following telegram by the War
Department: "The Department is ready to issue mag-
azine arms and equipment under Section 13 of the Militia
law as soon as the number required to arm the organ-
ized militia in your State can be determined by per-
sonal inspection by an Army officer. The Secretary of
War desires you to advise by wire the earliest date and
place where an inspector can visit each of your or-
ganizations."Adj. Gen. H. C. Corbin is replying to inquiries asked
by the Governors of any of the States relative to the
new militia act. In a recent letter, which may be taken
as a sample, written to Senator A. O. Bacon, of Georgia,
General Corbin says: "The exchange of small arms, as
provided for in Section 13 of the act in question, will
be effected as soon as the necessary arrangements can
be made by the Ordnance Office. The Army Approp-
riation bill, approved March 2, 1903, makes an appro-
priation of two million dollars for the issue of a modern
equipment to the organized militia, and to such States
as have asked this question we have replied that, if
the muzzle-loading piece be inspected and condemned by
proper authority, it is very probable that new breech-
loaders can be issued in their place and charged to the
State's allowance. The new uniforms have not yet
been supplied to the Army, nor, in fact, have they been
manufactured; so that, until the Army is supplied, it
will not be possible to furnish new uniforms to the
militia."As to the use of penalty envelopes by the States for
militia business, we have asked the Postmaster General
for a decision, and, as soon as that is received, it will
be promulgated. In the meantime, we are inclosing a
penalty envelope for replies to all communications that
we address to the States."While we are not prepared at this time to say that
the Artillery at Savannah can be placed in camp and
instructed at Fort Screven, it is probable that arrange-
ments to that effect can be made."It is held by the Department that a formal inspection
must be preliminary to the payment of funds mentioned
in Section 14 for State encampments, and, while the
law does not make it absolutely necessary, the Depart-
ment will probably detail Army officers to make such
inspection when possible."To the inquiry 'Is it contemplated issuing a full
equipment for all troops under Section 13 without charg-
ing same to States?' permit me to say that the last
proviso of the section in question says, 'That said prop-
erty shall be receipted for, and annually accounted for,
and that each State, Territory, and District shall, on
receipt of the new arms turn in to the Ordnance De-
partment of the United States Army, without receiving
any money credit therefor, and without expense for
transportation, all United States rifles and carbines now
in its possession.'"When troops are camped under Section 14, they will
receive from the United States the same pay, rations,
and allowances as are provided by law for the United
States Army."**OUR NEW BATTLESHIPS.**The Navy Department has issued the circular describ-
ing the three 16,000-ton battleships authorized by the
recent Naval Appropriation act, and will open bids
for the construction of the ships on June 3. Acting Sec-
retary of the Navy Darling, bearing in mind the compli-
cations that arose from the change made in its bid on
the two armored cruisers Washington and Tennessee
by the William Cramp and Sons Shipbuilding Co., has
ordered that the following provision be inserted in the
circular for the three 16,000-ton ships:"Bidders are hereby notified that after the bids are
opened the Department or its Bureaus will not receive
from the bidders, nor from any person acting for them,
either directly or indirectly, any communication, plan,
or explanation, either verbal or in writing, tending to
explain or modify their bids in any way whatever, unless
requested by the Department."In considering bids submitted the Department will,
other things being equal, give due preference to such as
guarantee the shortest time for completion, and the

maximum time allowed for completion will be limited by the Department to forty-two months, and no bids will be considered which propose to exceed that limit.

The vessels are required to make 18 knots, but will be accepted at a reduced price if they make as low as 17½ knots; below the latter speed they will only be accepted in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy at a greatly reduced price to be settled upon by the Navy Department and the contractor. The general dimensions and features of the vessels are as follows: Length of load water line, 450 feet; breadth, extreme, at load water line, 76 ft., 10 in.; displacement on trial, not more than 16,000 tons; mean draft to bottom of keel at trial displacement, 24 ft., 6 in.; gross draft, full load, about 26 ft., 9 in.; total coal bunker capacity, about 2,200 tons; coal carried on trial, 900 tons; feed water carried on trial, 66 tons.

The main batteries of the ships will consist of four 12-inch breech-loading rifles, eight 8-inch breech-loading rifles, and twelve 7-inch breech-loading rifles. Their secondary batteries will have twenty 3-inch 14-pounder rapid-fire guns, twelve 3-pounder semi-automatic guns, six 1-pounder automatic guns, two 1-pounder semi-automatic guns, two 3-inch field guns, two machine guns, cal. .30, and six automatic guns, cal. 30. The 12-inch guns will be mounted in pairs, in two electrically controlled, balanced, elliptical turrets, on the center line, one forward and one aft, each with an arc of fire of about 270 degrees. The 8-inch guns will be mounted in pairs, in four electrically controlled, balanced, elliptical turrets, two on each beam, at each end of the superstructure. The 7-inch guns will be mounted in broadside, on pedestal mounts on the gun deck behind 7-inch armor, each gun being isolated by splinter bulkheads of nickel steel of from 1½ to 3 inches thick; forward and after guns arranged to fire right ahead and right astern, respectively; other 7-inch guns to have the usual broadside train. The guns of the secondary battery will be arranged in commanding positions.

The hull of each of the vessels will be protected at the water line by a complete belt of armor, 9 feet, 3 inches wide, having a uniform thickness of 9 inches for about 285 feet amidships, forward and aft of which points the thickness is gradually decreased to 4 inches at the stem and stern. The lower casemate armor extends to the limits of the magazine spaces and reaches from the top of the water line belt to the lower edge of the 7-inch gun ports on the main deck, and is 7 inches in thickness, the athwartship bulkheads at the ends of the casemate being 6 inches thick. The casemate armor around the 7-inch guns on the gun deck is 7 inches thick and the splinter bulkheads are from 1½ to 2 inches thick. The 12-inch barbettes will have 10 inches of armor in front and 7½ inches in the rear above the gun deck. There will be a complete protective deck extending from stem to stern, the deck being flat amidship but sloped at the sides throughout, and sloped at each end. It will be built up of 20-pound plating throughout, with nickel steel of 40 pounds on the flat and 100 pounds on the slopes.

The engines will be of the vertical, twin-screw, four-cylinder, triple-expansion type, of a combined I.H.P. of 16,500. The screws will turn outboard from the top. Each vessel will be lighted throughout with electricity, and each vessel will be built for use as a flagship.

President Castro of Venezuela has adopted a policy of evasion and mystery which is somewhat similar to that of the Anglo-German alliance. The tender of his resignation on March 21, its prompt rejection by both branches of the Venezuelan Congress and the intimation that he may resort to dilatory tactics in paying the claims of England and Germany appear to be parts of a game of politics the object of which is not yet manifest. If it was Castro's purpose to strengthen his hold on the support of the Venezuelans he has undoubtedly succeeded, for the rejection of his resignation virtually amounts to a vote of confidence. We regard the increased prestige which Castro has gained from his firm resistance to the European demands and from his recent display of leadership as extremely unfortunate. He is a trouble-maker by nature, vain, ambitious and lacking in the high sense of obligation which belongs to a safe and reputable executive. Moreover, he is thoroughly distrusted by the European creditors of his Government, and so long as he remains in power the good faith of Venezuela will justly or unjustly be under suspicion. Any trickery on Castro's part, any attempt to repudiate the obligations into which he has entered in behalf of Venezuela would expose his own country to the gravest peril from beyond the sea, and it would at the same time be a glaring act of bad faith toward the United States. A repudiation of the agreement made with European States through the intercession of the Minister at Caracas would be intolerable to the United States, and we should either have to resent it in the most effective manner or stand discredited and compromised in the estimation of Europe. A broad view of our moral position is given in this utterance from the London Times: "If American feelings forbid the European States policing lawless South and Central American States in the most effective way, the American sense of justice must induce America to join in the responsibility of policing them herself. She cannot otherwise expect those suffering by the misdeeds of these States to abate their right to redress because the vindication of that right may create uneasiness among some of his citizens." The

obligations of the Monroe Doctrine are reciprocal. They enjoin European nations against interfering with the political or territorial affairs of the American republics, and at the same time they morally pledge the United States to guarantee the honesty and good faith of those republics in negotiation such as have been made in behalf of Venezuela. The present situation in that country is therefore a matter of the profoundest solicitude to the United States. It contains a latent peril that will not disappear until Castro retires from the Presidency.

The German Emperor has formally invited the battleship squadron of the North Atlantic Station to visit Kiel in May during what is termed regatta week, but, owing to the abandonment of the plans of the Navy Department to have the fleet visit one or two ports in Europe during the summer cruise it is understood that the President, acting upon the advice of the Navy Department, has declined with regrets the invitation of Emperor William. The invitation of Germany's ruler to the big fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker to visit Germany in May was delivered to the President by Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German Ambassador to this country. The most careful consideration was given to the matter by the President and his Cabinet, and it was finally decided that as it would interfere with the plans for the fleet maneuvers the invitation would have to be declined. In connection with this action of the President, and regarding the plans for the summer cruise of the battleship squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, the Bureau of Navigation this week issued the following statement: "The Navy Department, under instructions of the President, has changed the schedule for the battleship squadron during the coming summer, and it will not visit any point on the European mainland. The squadron will make its summer cruise, nevertheless, in June, and July, going as far as the Azore Islands probably, and returning thence to our own coast. This will make no change in other exercises of the fleet. It will leave the coast in June and return in August, spending more time at sea between our coast and the Azore Islands than was originally contemplated in order to make up for the sea practice that would have been had in a more extensive cruise. The search problem and the joint maneuvers with the Army will probably take place at the time first suggested, in latter part of August or in the early part of September." The battleship fleet which will probably take this trip will consist of the Kearsarge (flagship), Illinois, Maine, Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts and Texas, and the cruisers Raleigh, Atlanta and possibly San Francisco, if that ship has not yet been sent to the European station.

The Newark Evening News reports Admiral Dewey as giving frank expression to his opinion concerning the German navy and the Panama canal. The Admiral is not disposed to accept either of them at the popular estimate. He has been much impressed with the claim of the railroads that their extension makes the isthmian canal a superfluity, and he recognizes the fact that it would be easy to block the canal by sinking a ship in it. As to the German navy Admiral Dewey is quoted as saying: "I have made a deep study of that navy. My belief is that its efficiency in possible action is greatly overestimated. The men do not begin to compare in education and intelligence with the Americans. Their men have, in my opinion, been educated so that they look to the officers and depend upon them for specific instructions in the least matters. The maneuvers in the Caribbean were not only successful, but were the greatest object lesson of the kind, probably, that the world has ever seen. It was an object lesson to the Kaiser more than to any other person. Think of it, fifty-four war ships, including colliers and all! Germany could not possibly get a fleet over here that could fight such an aggregation of warships as that."

A newspaper despatch from Berlin reports that photographs of twenty of the prettiest girls in Crefeld are on file in the Reichstag where they are a constant temptation to the honorable members of the German Parliament to adjourn sine die that they may hasten to the town of Rhenish Prussia, where these beauties reside. As the story is told in a newspaper despatch the Emperor, at a party one night, was surrounded by a number of girls, and said to them:

"You like to dance with my lieutenants, don't you?"

"Alas, your Majesty," replied one of the girls, "there are no lieutenants."

"No lieutenants," exclaimed the Emperor; "then I will send you a regiment."

Thereupon the Emperor directed that a hussar regiment be transferred from Dusseldorf to Crefeld as soon as barracks could be built for the soldiers. Since then there has been a warm contest before the Budget Committee between Dusseldorf and Crefeld, the former opposing the transfer of the regiment, and during the contest the photographs of the pretty girls were officially presented and filed. Herr Theodor Kirsch, the Dusseldorf member of the Reichstag, contended that his town had just as pretty girls as Crefeld, and offered to submit their portraits, but the chairman of the committee said it was not necessary. If our War Department should station a regiment in every town which rejoices in the possession of twenty pretty girls we fear that even the American budget would be wrecked in the attempt to provide funds for the Army that this would require.

The Navy Department authorities find themselves in a quandry just at the present time because some one

neglected to have a provision incorporated in the recent Naval Appropriation act, providing for an increase by fifty in the number of warrant machinists, as had been contemplated. With the expectation that the warrant machinists would be increased by action of Congress the Navy Department some months ago ordered an examination throughout the Navy for appointment to the grade. It is understood that about one hundred and fifty applicants appeared before the examining boards and it is probable that when the papers all reach Washington it will be found that over fifty men have qualified for appointment. At the present time there are but six vacancies in the grade of warrant machinist, and it will, therefore, be necessary to establish an eligible list for appointment consisting of those who passed the examination. An effort will be made in the next Congress to have the number in the grade increased to allow of the appointment of the men who passed the recent examination.

We published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 21 the probable dates of the departure from the Philippines of the troops under orders to return to this country. A schedule has also been arranged by the War Department for the departure from San Francisco of those troops under orders for Manila. On April 1 the Sheridan will leave San Francisco for Manila with the 18th Infantry and the 3d Squadron of the 13th Cavalry. On May 1 the Thomas is due to leave for the Philippines with the 23d Infantry, the 2d Squadron of the 13th Cavalry and Cos. I and K of the 3d Battalion of Engineers. The 4th Infantry and the 2d Squadron of the 13th Cavalry will sail from San Francisco on June 1. On July 1 the 17th Infantry and the 1st Squadron of the 12th Cavalry will sail for the Philippines, and on Aug. 1 the 14th Cavalry and the 3d Squadron of the 12th Cavalry are due to sail.

The names of the officers with Civil War records who are to be retired with advanced rank on April 11 will be selected definitely before the President leaves on April 1 for his long trip into the West. As we stated in our issue of March 21, the Secretary of War has before him a complete list of the officers now on the active list who served in the Civil War, and the record of each has been carefully scanned. Our announcement of the plan of the War Department for the retirement of Civil War veterans has created considerable talk in military circles, and many officers are hoping that they will be allowed the privilege of retiring as brigadier generals. It may be stated that all of the officers whose names we published as having made applications for retirement will probably be granted the privilege, unless they have in some manner already benefited by the promotion and retirement of some other Civil War veteran.

To Pennsylvania belongs the distinction of being the first State to conform her National Guard and militia organizations to the requirements of the new National Militia act. A bill for this purpose, which has passed both houses of the legislature and is now awaiting the signature of the Governor, provides that the State shall maintain a full regiment of Cavalry of twelve troops, that a medical corps shall be organized, and that the troops shall have regimental bands. In short, all that now remains to be done to place the Pennsylvania militia on a basis corresponding to that of the Regular Army is to exchange the Springfield rifles now used by the National Guard of the State for the Krag-Jorgensen. The promptness with which Pennsylvania has acted in this matter is extremely gratifying. It shows that the advantages of the new Militia act are well understood in the State where the National Guard has reached the highest state of efficiency and it sets an example which other States should be quick to follow.

With two coaling stations which the Navy Department has decided to establish in the Aleutian Islands, close to the regular route of traffic between the Pacific northwest and the Orient, the Navy will still further strengthen its supports in the Pacific Ocean. The proposed stations will afford a foothold in the north Pacific corresponding to those which have been acquired further south in Hawaii and Samoa, and these, together with the station at Guam, complete a chain of outposts in the Pacific capable of supporting the Navy in any emergency. The rapid development of naval and commercial interests in the Pacific is the fore-runner of a mighty contest for the mastery of that ocean, and the foresight of the United States in establishing an adequate system of outposts for our squadrons signifies that American influence will be the dominant factor in the struggle.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., takes the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst's characterization of the capture of Aguinaldo as "a violation of the laws of war, the laws of hospitality and the laws of God" in a good-natured way which is worthy of the highest praise. It would be unbecoming in him to take offense at this latest outpouring of abuse from the pulpit, inasmuch as it relieves Brother Parkhurst without hurting the General in the slightest degree. Moreover, there is reason to believe that Brother Parkhurst really didn't mean the harsh things he said, for in the same sermon, if it can be called such, he frankly confessed that he sometimes tells "internal and infernal lies" to himself. Now what has he been saying to himself about Funston?

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 25, 1903.

During the past week athletics in various forms have claimed the attention of all at the post. On Saturday afternoon occurred the fencing contest with Yale, resulting in a victory for West Point by a score of 6 to 3. In the evening the 9th annual indoor meet was held in the gymnasium, beginning at 8 o'clock and lasting until almost midnight. The competition was under the auspices of the Army Officers' Athletic Association. The following composed the Cadet Committee on Athletics: S. D. Bunker, '03; E. F. Graham, '03; E. L. Bull, '03; E. E. Farnsworth, '04; H. B. Hackett, '04; C. D. Daly '05; H. S. Hetrick, '06.

Officers of the competition: Referee—Capt. W. R. Smith. Judges of machine events—Capt. L. M. Nuttman, H. W. Miller and Lieut. H. Glade. Judges of field events—Capt. P. B. Malone, W. G. Sills, Joseph Wheeler, Lieut. J. C. Oakes, P. A. Murphy, T. A. Roberts, E. R. Stuart, C. B. Humphrey, H. C. Smith. Timekeepers—Capt. S. G. Jones, Dr. J. H. Hess. Starter—Rev. Hubert Shipman. Announcer—Cadet Quinn Gray. Scorer—Cadet A. M. Pope.

The all-around athletic prize was won by Bunker. The Pierce Currier Foster Memorial Prize, for the best gymnast, was won by Armstrong. Winners in other events—A. H. Wilson, J. S. Hammond, Tompkins, Wuest Daly, Farnum, Danford, Ward, Turner, R. E. Grey, Bunker, Armstrong and Capp.

Order of events—1. Standing high jump, broad jump, putting shot. 2. Preliminary pole climbing. 3. Fence vault and running high jump. 4. 1st heat, tug-of-war, 3d class vs. 4th class. 3d class, Daly, captain; 4th class, Schultz, captain. 5. Horizontal bars. 6. Preliminary heats, 20-yard dash. 7. Rope climbing. 8. Side horse. 9. 2d heat, tug-of-war 1st class vs. 2d class. 10. Flying rings. 11. Final heat pole climb. 12. Parallel bars. 13. Final heat, 20-yard dash. 14. Long horse. 15. Potato race. 16. Presentation of prizes by Col. G. J. Fieberger, President A.O.A.A. 17. Final heat, tug-of-war, winners of preliminary pulls, won by 2d class.

The letter "A" was presented to the following cadets who during 1902 earned the right to wear it: Baseball—Graves, '05; Winston, '05; Gardiner, J. W., '05; Albright, '05; Fencing—Bull, '03; Breckinridge, '05; Honeycutt, '04; Nichols, '03; Strong, G. R., '04. Football—Copp, '03; Hammond, T. W., '05; Shannon, '03; Thompson, C. F., '04; Torney, '06. Miniature footballs were presented to Cadets Boyers, Bunker, Laurson, Nichols, Phillips, Selfridge, Shannon, Williams and Zell of the graduating class.

The appointment of Capt. William Kelly, Jr., 9th Cav., as associate professor of modern languages was announced on Saturday. Captain Kelly has been on duty at the Academy since October, 1898. He was assigned to duty as assistant to the quartermaster and subsequently transferred to the department of which he has just been appointed associate professor.

The Rough Riders of the Cavalry detachment will give their farewell exhibition ride in the hall on Saturday, March 28.

At the annual intercollegiate championship tournament for team and individual honors to be held on Friday and Saturday in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club, West Point will be one of the 6 teams represented. West Point is the present holder of the team championship; the other teams will be from Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania. Should Annapolis enter, the number of teams competing will be the same as last year.

Studies and recitations will be suspended on the Friday and Saturday preceding the last Sunday in March, beginning this year. To the list of holidays have been added Feb. 22 and May 30. The Reading Club met last week at Mrs. Robinson's. Among recent visitors have been: Col. Alfred Mordecai, Capt. J. R. Lindsey, Lieutenant and Mrs. Fred W. Hinrichs and Col. H. H. C. Dunwoody Signal Corps.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 26, 1903.

Col. Charles I. Wilson, paymaster, U.S.A., retired, is at the Chamberlin. The Fort Monroe Card Club met as the guests of Mrs. McMurtry at the Chamberlin on Monday evening; as it is the Lenten season many of the members are not playing cards, but those present had a delightful time.

Mrs. Embick entertained on Wednesday with a delightful afternoon, to meet Mrs. Charles Kilbourne, who has recently arrived. As both Mrs. Kilbourne and Mrs. Embick are charming brides, this proved to be a most delightful occasion.

On Saturday evening the class of officers at the Artillery School played a game of ball which proved to be very amusing and, much to the surprise of all, developed some excellent ball players. The class was divided into the Fat-men and Lean-men, and from each of these divisions a team was selected. The Leans had the better team, and won easily by a score of 12 to 2. They were greatly assisted by the splendid work in the pitcher's box of Lieut. J. T. Geary, who was a star college pitcher; he was ably supported by Lieut. J. C. Goodfellow, also a veteran of the ball field. The Fats were greatly handicapped, as, while their pitcher, Lieut. R. F. McMillan, did nobly, his arm could not stand the strain and gave away after the fifth inning. He can pitch as well as the best of them but he has not handled a ball for several years and has not had any time or opportunity for practice. Lieutenants Kelton, Embick and Reeder played very fast ball and did much to keep the Leans from having a much larger score; they are all old ball players, having played ball in college, and were at home on the diamond. It is hoped that they will play another game this week. The garrison took great interest in the two teams and turned out en masse to cheer their favorite team. The married men of the class have challenged the bachelors, but the bachelors being in the minority and nearly all of the old players being married men, it is very doubtful if a game can be arranged.

Capt. Henry Page, asst. surg., U.S.A., has had his mother and his father, Judge Page, with him for several days' visit before he leaves for the West; he was fortunate in securing a month's leave, which he will spend at his old home, Princess Anne, Va.

Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Thomas of the receiving ship Franklin at the Norfolk Navy Yard gave a very handsome reception on Friday evening to Admiral and Mrs. Cotton previous to their departure for the Admiral's new station, in command of the European Squadron.

Admiral and Mrs. Cotton have been stationed at the navy yard for nearly three years and have a host of friends who feel very sad over their departure; they all were present at the reception to wish them bon voyage and god-speed. Several of the officers and ladies from the garrison went over, and were very enthusiastic over the decorations and the splendid hospitality of the Navy, and especially of Captain and Mrs. Thomas.

Capt. and Mrs. Laurence C. Brown, A.C., are visiting Captain Brown's mother at the Chamberlin. Admiral Howell, who has been at the Chamberlin for three months, left for Washington on Thursday; every one, young and old regretted his leaving, as he made many friends during his stay.

Mrs. Clermont L. Best entertained with a small card party on Tuesday evening. Miss Sanford, daughter of Col. G. B. Sanford, U.S.A., retired, after a charming visit to her sister, Mrs. Edwin Landon, has returned to her home in New York. Mrs. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., is the guest of General Spaulding in Washington for the week.

The class of officers at the Artillery School have completed the courses in the department of electricity and mines, which is under Capt. H. C. Davis, and on Monday began work in the chemical laboratory under Capt. Erasmus M. Weaver. They feel now that the hardest work is over and that the year's work is fast reaching completion, the thought of which makes all of them very happy. They work hard every day and will welcome July and the end of their school days.

It is now an open secret that there will be two weddings at the post next month. On the 25th of April Miss Totten will marry Lieut. Will P. Ennis. Miss Totten is of a truly beautiful character, that has deservedly won her friends to be numbered in four figures. She has made her home for some years with Capt. Ira A. Haynes, and will be married at his home. The marriage ceremony will be followed by a large reception. Lieutenant Ennis is a very popular young officer, was stationed here for some time, and is of an old Army family. A host of people congratulate him in advance of the happy day, for he is to win not only a personally charming young woman, but one who is exceedingly bright and accomplished.

On the 29th, four days later, Miss Lois Brown and Lieut. Curtis G. Rorebeck will be married. The details of their wedding have not yet been arranged, but as both the bride and the groom are very popular here it is hoped that they will give their many friends an opportunity of seeing them wed and have a good, old-fashioned Army wedding. There is no class of society where a wedding can be so well managed as in the Army. Miss Brown makes her home with her mother and aunt, who is the widow of the late Capt. Frank Brown, U.S.N. Ever since her debut here she has been a pronounced belle; she is endowed with all the natural charms and has beauty and grace. Until recently Lieutenant Rorebeck has been stationed here, and like a great many happy affairs of the kind this one had its beginning at Fort Monroe. Lieutenant Rorebeck is popular with both young and old, and all wish them the greatest possible happiness.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., March 26, 1903.

Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, U.S.N., retired, is spending the winter in Florida, and therefore was not present at the meeting of the Boston Chapter, S.A.R., last week, when a bronze medal was voted him. This is a copy of the gold medal presented by Congress to George Washington, commemorating the evacuation of the British, March 17, 1776. Admiral Belknap is succeeded in the presidency by Col. Charles Kimball Darling, commanding the 6th Inf., M.V.M., who served in the war with Spain as major of same regiment under Col. Edmund Rice, U.S.A. Colonel Darling is now in Porto Rico renewing acquaintances made there in '98 and since.

Letters received from Mrs. Palmer G. Wood, wife of Major Wood, U.S.A., announce that they will be at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for several days, pending a thorough examination of the major's arm, which may necessitate his remaining in that city at a hospital for treatment. Their beautiful young daughter Daphne, who died in Boston, has been laid away in Arlington. Her death was a great shock to the garrison at Fort Douglas, and caused general expressions of sorrow.

A coronation medal has been presented the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company by Major Woolman Williams, of the London Company, also a Greek scimitar by the former Greek Consul at Boston. The command will issue a souvenir historical book for the London guests and others. It will be called "A Tale of Two Worlds and Four Centuries," written by Professor Smith, of Dartmouth College, and illustrated by Edmund H. Garrett. Great preparations are being made for the arrival of the London command in October. President Roosevelt will be a guest of honor.

Major Willis W. Stover, 5th Inf., M.V.M., was elected registrar of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the Revolution, at its last meeting.

Capt. Guy Murchie, formerly of the Rough Riders, now (the correct date falling on Sunday), when the exercises will comprise nautical features. Among the expected speakers, besides the State and city officials, are Secretary Moody, former Capt. R. P. Hobson (the chapter orator), Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, Mrs. James L. Blair of St. Louis, Rev. E. A. Horton (who served in the Navy in '61) and others. This chapter has a "real daughter," whose father served with Paul Jones during the memorable sea fight. It has recently lost an honorary member, Mrs. Harriet R. P. Stafford, owner of the famous flag carried by Paul Jones, and now in the possession of the United States Government, given by Mrs. Stafford in 1899 at the suggestion of the chapter founder, who resumes the regency of the chapter in April. Through her efforts a school house will be named for Paul Jones in Boston ere long.

M. H. B. on the staff of Governor Bates, of Massachusetts, was a guest of Winston Churchill, formerly of the Navy, over Sunday at his home in Cornish, N.H. Mr. Churchill, author, now rejoices in the title of colonel by virtue of his serving on the staff of the Governor of the Granite State.

The National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans have invaded Massachusetts and captured many members of late, one body of men, formerly the Legion of Spanish War Veterans, having entered in a body. Others are to follow, the national character of the larger society appealing to them. This command is named for Major Grady, who died while in service with his regiment, the 9th Infantry, U.S.V., in Cuba. Last Friday the auxiliary to this command was mustered in by Miss Brazier, recently appointed mustering officer for the State of Massachusetts, she being the only member in the State at that

time. The ceremony is interesting and impressive, the American flag playing a prominent part. The auxiliary is named "Alice Grady," in honor of the widow of Major Grady.

The Navy Chapter of Massachusetts, Paul Jones, is making preparations to celebrate Flag Day on June 13.

SAN JUAN.

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 17, 1903.

The news of the transfer of Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick, U.S.N., from the command of the Potomac to command the Worden was received here with regret. During his command of the Potomac Lieutenant McCormick made many friends in San Juan, and his memorial trip to Martinique and St. Vincent to carry newspaper men and relief supplies last May will long give him a place in the local history. He ranks high here as a navigator and as an executive officer.

Lieutenant Oakes of the Porto Rican Regiment was this week tried by court-martial on a charge of neglect of duty and drunkenness with enlisted men. Major E. B. Frick defended him, and the court was composed of officers from Cayey and San Juan. The findings have not been made public.

Lieut. W. C. Metcalf, Coast Art., stationed at San Cristobal fortress, is the only possessor of a tandem rig in Porto Rico and is now frequently seen with Mrs. Metcalf and their daughter on the military road behind as finely a matched team as there is in the island. The Lieutenant is a great lover of good horseflesh and is often seen out for a gallop with Miss Metcalf, who is an expert rider.

Governor Hunt has directed that no more licenses be issued for the sale of liquor in Culebra. The Governor is co-operating with Admiral Coghlan in the matter, so as to regulate sales of liquor with regard for the interests of the naval uses and discipline.

On the trip over the military road across the island to Ponce, which is part of the itinerary of Miss Alice Roosevelt, the Governor, Mrs. Hunt, Miss Hunt, Miss Buck and others will be accompanied by Miss Roosevelt, and at Cayey they will be the guests of Major Eben Swift, of the Porto Rican Regiment, at Henry Barracks.

Last Friday night Col. James A. Buchanan, commanding the forces of Porto Rico, gave a largely attended lawn party at his headquarters, beautiful old Casa Blanca, built by Ponce de Leon. The lawn sloping to the sea wall was lighted with Japanese lanterns, the full moon was unobscured, the bay was dotted with lights, and the scene was charming. The Porto Rico regiment band furnished music, and the dancing was in open air. The guests included the Governor's family, most of the Army officers in San Juan, all the officers of the Prairie and many from other ships and numerous civilians.

On Saturday night Lieutenant Moreno entertained at the Country Club, in Santurce, his fellow officers, the Governor's family, and the younger set being among his guests. Last Wednesday Mrs. Savage, wife of Judge Savage, gave an informal dinner to eighteen, mostly naval folk, at the Country Club. This afternoon and evening Comdr. Corwin P. Rees, U.S.N., and his officers are holding a reception on the Monongahela in San Juan harbor, preparatory to sailing on Thursday of this week for Yorktown. Next Saturday night at the barracks there will be a dance, at which it is hoped Miss Alice Roosevelt will be present. A few evenings ago the Army and Navy had its full quota at a handsome entertainment given by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Giles at their home in Santurce. The Governor and his family and many American society folk were there.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., March 23, 1903.

Notwithstanding the continuous rain in Texas for the last four months, the general health of the troops in the Department of Texas has been good. Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, Chief Surgeon, states there is not one case of contagious disease to be found at any post in the Department.

Gen. Fred D. Grant has been away on a hunting trip. The first squadron of the 12th Cavalry, under command of Major Luther R. Hare, is ordered to Leon Springs for target practice; they leave April 1 for one month.

Lieut. Col. John L. Clem, accompanied by his son Jack left a few days ago for Mexico.

The officers of the staff were photographed at the general's quarters Wednesday last.

Miss Elise Marsteller is visiting Miss Bessie Taylor, and leaves in a few days for Mexico. She is the grand niece of the late General Ord.

Owing to the good drainage the recent floods did no damage at Fort Sam Houston and headquarters. The roads are fine for driving and much used by the San Antonians.

The Ladies' Card Club was entertained by Mrs. Duncan. The prizes were won by Miss Florence Taylor and Miss Hinds. Mrs. Hornbrook gave a handsome luncheon and card party. Mrs. Bell, of Austin, Tex., was the fortunate winner of the first prize, and Miss Page Mason second. Captain and Mrs. Caldwell entertained at a dance in the post hall, which was tastefully decorated with bunting, flags, ferns and palms; several hundred invitations were out, including many from San Antonio. Fort Clark and the two posts.

Lieut. R. M. Beck is enjoying a leave with his family in New Jersey before leaving with his regiment for the Philippines.

Col. William P. Vose is a member of the retiring board, and he is a guest of General and Mrs. Grant.

Wednesday is reception day at department headquarters, the 4th Infantry Band playing from four to six. Owing to the death of Mrs. Ulysses Grant, General and Mrs. Grant are not receiving. They are sadly missed, at Mrs. Grant is a most charming hostess and the receptions were very popular.

The last meeting of the General Card Club was held in the post hall last Monday night. The prizes were won by Mrs. S. W. Taylor, Miss Meets and Mrs. Ryan in the order named. The meetings will be discontinued shortly having gone the rounds of the members, thirty in number, and owing to the breaking up of the garrison.

Mrs. Bertsch entertained at a supper after the box Friday night, which included all the young people at the post. Miss Church being the guest of honor. Chaplain O'Keefe, from Fort Clark, paid a short visit to the post lately.

The Spanish Minister of Marine has completed the naval budget. The estimates provide for an increased expenditure amounting to \$5,000,000.

SCHOOL FOR TRUMPETERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

No doubt the School for Trumpeters is a good thing and will aid some of the new trumpeters in performing their duties, but nothing would improve the trumpeters so much, and stimulate their interest in their work, as to raise their pay, say at least \$2 per month. No trumpeter is going to take any interest in performing his duties or learn any more calls than are necessary to be sounded on guard unless he gets more pay than a private. As for a trumpeter looking neat while on guard and while orderly at headquarters, this may be done at some posts where the trumpeter performs the prescribed duties for a trumpeter on guard, which is very seldom. I know a certain Artillery post where the trumpeter on guard sounds his calls, attends the telephone, carries messages, executes orders and does errands for every officer in the post besides attending to stores, policing headquarters, and he is expected to look neat while on guard, when his clothing allowance for an enlistment is only about two or three dollars more than that of a private. His stripes cost forty cents, which is as much as a sergeant's stripes and chevrons; it costs his seventy-five cents to get them sewed on, which again is as much as the sergeant pays for stripes and chevrons. Why should not the trumpeter have the same clothing allowance as the sergeant? The School of Trumpeters may make an improvement in trumpeters, but I doubt it. Of course, nowadays the majority of trumpeters are recruits, and cannot sound the skirmish calls, but it is not necessary to send them to Fort Riley to learn these calls, for there are at least one or two old trumpeters in every post who can sound all of the calls. They could teach the new men if they were excused from some of the headquarters fatigue or, at least, limited to the prescribed duties for a trumpeter on guard, otherwise they don't care to add instruction to their other duties.

TRUMPETER OF INFANTRY.

THE FLEET AT PENSACOLA.

Pensacola, Fla., March 23, 1903.

For years a daily paper here has been carrying on the first page, directly below the title, a line which runs thus: "Pensacola Harbor has 33 feet of water on its Channel Bar—the deepest harbor south of Newport News;" but it has remained for Admiral Higginson to give a practical demonstration of the fitness of the harbor and of the fact that it was the only harbor on the Gulf that a battleship could enter. No amount of advertising could have opened the eyes of the world to this fact as thoroughly as has been done by the presence here of this fleet. It has been the magnet which has drawn people from all over the South. Special trains have been run each week, coming from as far north as Cincinnati, and the streets have swarmed with strangers, all coming or going from the ships. It is a demonstrated fact that for a winter rendezvous of ships there is nowhere a locality to rival Pensacola, with its safe harbor for anchorage, the broad sweep of the Gulf for maneuvers, target practice and drills, and the town within touch as a base of supplies of all sorts. The markets are unusually good and also moderate priced. All in all, Pensacola seems to possess all the qualifications to make it the winter headquarters of the home station. In addition to the many advantages of a professional nature, it also has those of a social side, and gives the opportunity to mix society pleasures with the sterner official duties. This has been practically though most delightfully proved the last five weeks.

The arrival of the battleship squadron of the North Atlantic Station was the signal for a renewal of gaiety which had been lulled into apparent somnolence by the coming of Lent. The cinders and sackcloth of Ash Wednesday, however, were quickly forgotten in the glitter of brass buttons and gold lace and the music of the ships' bands attracted more listeners than the chants of the church. But as all said: "Lent comes every year, while a battleship squadron of eleven Leviathans of war enters Pensacola Harbor but once in a lifetime," hence all hastened to do honor to the ships and their officers. No stone has been left unturned on the part of Pensacolians to make the stay of the ships so pleasant that it may become an annual occurrence.

From the moment the Indiana dropped anchor off the navy yard on the 19th of February up to the present minute there has been something going on, either on ship or shore. The highest pitch was reached last Thursday evening when the Ocala Club gave a reception in honor of Admiral Higginson and the officers of his fleet. Never was fleet more honored! The occasion was one long to be remembered. The club rooms, which are spacious and most modern, were decorated with flags and flowers in a manner which called forth the admiration of all. The electric lights were softened by shades of red, white and blue. The gallery which runs along the front of the building was canvassed in its entire length and made a part of the supper room, the billiard room being used for this purpose. If the dancing rooms were beautiful in their decorations the supper rooms were even more so. The tables, at which three hundred and fifty guests were seated, were literally strewn with the sweetest of all flowers, English violets. The Admiral, who is greatly liked in Pensacola was well supported by a large turn-out of officers, at least one hundred and twenty-five being in evidence in the glory of gold lace, the uniform for the fleet being special full dress, which, including epaulettes and "railroad" trousers, made a brilliant showing. The officers from the navy yard were in too quiet contrast with the ordinary evening dress of the Service, while the Army officers from Forts Barrancas and Pickens wore "cits," to the disappointment of their friends. The wives of many officers of the fleet were present, as there is a large contingent in town.

Among those at the reception were Mesdames Jackson, Reed, Kindleberger, Wilson, Marvel, Bierer, Robinson, Dewey and Magill. At supper, where Admiral Higginson was seated on the right of the president of the club, Mr. Harry Thornton, but separated from him by one of Pensacola's charming women, Mrs. W. B. Wright, the toast of "The Navy" was proposed. To this the Admiral most cleverly responded. His bright speech ended by proposing the health of the ladies of Pensacola, the handsomest man in the room being nominated by the Admiral to respond. The first chosen of the guests was Mr. W. H. Knowles, and call was made for him, but he declined the honor and General Lamar, of Tallahassee, was vigorously named, to which request he acceded in so gallant a fashion that it left no doubt in the minds of his hearers that he was the man in the mind of the Admiral. It was broad daylight before

this delightful party broke up. The two hands, one of which was that of the Alabama, furnishing such inspiring music that the guests were held spellbound.

A succession of dinners and luncheons have followed one another this week. This afternoon the Iowa gave the third of the weekly receptions on the battleship. That of next week will be on the Massachusetts. They are all delightful affairs and hugely successful. The one given by the Alabama to Mobile people last week was a particularly brilliant occasion, everything lending itself to making it a signal success. The Hartford, which is now at Mobile, gave there last Friday a very pretty dance which was graced by all the beauty of Mobile. Captain Reeder is as fond of Mobile as its people are of him, and has always the best or the prettiest woman entertained on board with a party in her honor.

The Illinois leaves on Sunday next to go in dock in New Orleans, but will later return. It is expected that the other ships will be here until the first of May. It is probable that the Admiral will go on the Illinois to New Orleans. The orders of the Atlanta to the West Indies were revoked and she is still here. General Heywood and Dr. Rixey arrived on Sunday, both to see about new quarters for their different corps. It is proposed to build a new hospital, the present one being very small and in no way desirable as far as equipment and appointments go. A Marine barracks has become a necessity, as the building used for this purpose is required by the yard for other use.

NAVAL ORDER ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual dinner of New York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States took place at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of March 25, the members and guests present numbering upwards of sixty. The table, arranged in the form of a horseshoe, was decorated with flowers and trailing vines, and the walls of the banquet hall were draped with the national colors including the commandery flag. Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U.S.N., presided, and after the coffee was served he made a brief address, reviewing the history of the Commandery for the last year. He then introduced the Hon. William McAdoo, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who delivered a highly patriotic speech in which he described the extraordinary difficulties that had to be overcome before Congress was brought into line in support of a vigorous policy of naval expansion. He rejoiced, however, in the fact that this difficult task had been accomplished, and that patriotic men of all parties and all sections had come together in favor of a program of construction capable of affording the amplest protection for American interests on the sea. Mr. McAdoo paid a lofty tribute to Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, the Hon. William C. Whitney and other gentlemen for their splendid efforts in creating the new Navy, and to the valuable influence of the Naval Order as an agency for encouraging popular sentiment in behalf of its further enlargement. One of the urgent needs of the country to-day, Mr. McAdoo said, was an efficient means of arousing and educating public opinion in support of progressive naval expansion, and this need, he declared, would be supplied by the recently organized United States Navy League, which aims to do in this country what similar organizations have done in England, Germany and France. He appealed for a hearty, generous support of the Navy League which, he pointed out, is strictly patriotic and non-partisan and which has no purpose to serve except to educate and organize public sentiment in favor of a steady increase in the strength of the Navy.

Mr. McAdoo, whose remarks were greeted with tremendous applause, was followed by Gen. Horatio C. King, who, by special request, related many interesting incidents in the life of Henry Ward Beecher, who was his intimate friend. Colonel Thompson spoke briefly on certain comparisons of American and German warships. Mr. Jarvis B. Edson in a few felicitous remarks called attention to the fact that Admiral Barker had completed his term as commander of the Commandery, and was about to be assigned to a post of high honor and importance in the naval service. He therefore proposed a toast to the Admiral, which was drunk standing, after which all present marched to the head of the table and paid their respects to Admiral Barker.

TORPEDO BOAT IN JAPAN.

In an article on the torpedo boat in Japan Comdr. F. M. Barker, U.S.N., retired, says in the last number of the Forum:

"Japan will probably have the most efficient submarine flotilla of the future. This little nation is in that curious transition stage where she can apply at once the newest ideas of our civilization to the rugged and primitive conditions born of her feudal system, and she is not slow to see it. She will probably buy few boats until other nations have perfected them. It is her rule to buy here civilization ready made. But when these boats are once purchased, the men that she can put into them are unrivalled for the work. They are intelligent; they are small sized; they can live on cold uncooked food, without consequent illness; they do not apparently suffer from heat or cold; and though there is a Japanese proverb that 'a voyage at sea is an inch of hell,' the Japanese sailors, drawn as they are from the fishing classes, do not get seasick. They are brave to rashness and they have no nerves; they can sleep anywhere, at any time, even, as says the missionary A. H. Smith, of the Chinese, 'across three wheel-barrows, with head downward like a spider, their mouth wide open, and a fly inside.' I inspected their torpedo-boat flotilla at the time of their capture of Wei-hai-wei. The weather was arctic, it snowed three-quarters of the time, and it was blowing a gale always, with a heavy sea running. The sweating of the inside of the boats, owing to the extreme cold, caused the water of condensation to drop over everything—hammocks, clothes, and mess gear. Indeed the whole inside was much like a cold vapor bath. Half the time the crew did not turn in at all, but they were in the habit, as the blockade duty permitted, of hoisting the 'sleep signal' on which ever division could be spared, when it would run into a small cove, drop anchor, and all hands turn in, be it day or night. I used to see these men scrubbing hammocks in the snow, clad in woollen sailor suits, without overcoats, and with straw sandals on their bare feet, while I was literally perishing with triple underclothes, two ulsters, and arctic overshoes. These men had been doing this kind of duty for months and had been attached to their boats for nearly two years. On this side of the globe the rule is to change the crews on active service once in 48 hours if possible."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Princeton, Commander Collins, and the Yorktown, Commander Ward, which have been doing duty on the Asiatic Station, and are badly in need of repairs, have been ordered home to go out of commission. They will be relieved by the Raleigh, Commander Nasro, now on the coast of Honduras, and the Cincinnati, Commander Mason, now at Naples, Italy.

The U.S.S. Bennington, Commander Thomas, which has been placed in commission at Mare Island, Cal., after an extensive overhauling, is to relieve the Ranger, Commander Potter, on the Pacific Station. The latter vessel being in need of repairs is to be placed out of commission, and her officers and crew transferred to the Petrel at Mare Island.

The Pacific Squadron, composed of the New York, Ranger and Marblehead, under command of Rear Admiral Henry Glass, U.S.N., has sailed from Acapulco, Mexico, en route for Magdalena Bay, where extensive drills and maneuvers will be carried out during the next few weeks. Magdalena Bay is an ideal location for such exercises, and under a constantly clear sky and far from the temptations of shore dissipation, both officers and men find themselves in a sort of modern Eden.

The triple-screw cruiser Columbia will be commissioned for sea within the next few weeks, and the detail for her officers has already been considered at the Bureau of Navigation. Capt. James M. Miller, U.S.N., has been detailed to command the vessel.

It is announced by President Orcutt, of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, of Newport News, Va., that the 13,680-ton armored cruiser West Virginia will be launched on April 18. Miss Katherine White, daughter of the Governor of West Virginia, will name the cruiser. The Governor of West Virginia, Senators, Congressmen and upwards of five thousand persons from that State will witness the launching. The cruiser Maryland, a sister ship, is to be launched a few days later. Both vessels are of the same design and dimensions as the Colorado, to be launched from the yards of Messrs. Cramp and Sons on April 6. The figures of the dimensions, etc., were in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 21, page 704.

The steam collier Sterling has been despatched to Pensacola from Norfolk with stores and coal for the fleet gathered at that far southern navy yard.

Official trials of the U.S. monitor Florida, made in Long Island Sound March 20, proved that ship to be satisfactory in every way. The Government contract called for a speed of 11½ knots, but during the trial the speed of the boat did not go as low as that figure. The highest speed attained was 13 knots and the lowest 12.44. The official course was 11½ knots and return. During the entire trial every piece of machinery on the boat worked perfectly. The time made by the monitor is subject to tidal and current correction, but it is not believed that her highest speed record will fall much below 13 knots. She was constructed at the yards of the Crescent Shipyard at Elizabethport, N.J.

Capt. T. H. Low and Lieut. William C. Harlee, U.S.M.C., with seventy-five enlisted men who recently arrived from the Philippines and were en route to Boston, Mass., were on the passenger steamer Plymouth on March 19 when she was run into by the steamer City of Taunton. They were berthed below on the side where the collision occurred, and when the crash came they rushed above just as they happened to be clad. Some were, according to the New York Herald, without shoes, and some without trousers, and still others were almost as bare as some of the South Sea Islanders, it is said. It was largely due to their excellent discipline that a panic on board the Plymouth was averted, and it was while they were lending their aid to this end that their own effects were neglected and lost. A little thing like the absence of trousers and underclothing of course could not delay Marines who had braved the dangers in the Philippines and China in their advance toward their destination in a peaceful city, and as the Navy Regulations do not provide for the housing of Marines until a fresh supply of trousers, underclothing, etc., can be procured from Uncle Sam the men started without them. Some of the Marines made outer coverings of blankets and even cut the blankets into strips and wound them around their feet to replace their shoes. In this condition the Marines boarded a special train for Boston.

Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, has established under his own editorship a monthly magazine entitled "The Bulletin of Information," which is intended for private circulation among naval officers, and is designed to keep its readers informed as to the work in progress in the different bureaus of the Department, the gun foundry, torpedo school, naval proving ground, and on the various stations of the United States naval forces. It may contain, also, certain confidential information from abroad, which cannot be published in the general information series of the Office of Naval Intelligence. Officers receiving this publication as enjoined to the strictest secrecy regarding its contents, and are cautioned against allowing it to fall into the hands of foreigners or newspaper men. It is Admiral Taylor's desire to make this magazine an effective means for disseminating confidential information among naval officers.

Lord Rayleigh, the well known English physicist, in a recent lecture, dealt with coast lights and questioned the use of the extreme candle power employed by some light-houses. He said that a single candle is visible three miles on a dark night if the air is absolutely clear, but as the air is never so, a great candle power is necessary to allow for diffusion, but even when this allowance is made, he doubted if anything is gained by such illumination as is produced by the electric arc at St. Catherine's, on the Isle of Wight, which is equal to some millions of candles. It was probable, he declared, that for practical purposes 100,000 candle power would be as effective at 50,000,000. It would be more valuable to repeat moderate flashlights more frequently than to employ extreme high-power fixed lights.

A newspaper dispatch dated Guantanamo, March 24, says: "After a personal inspection Secretary Moody has selected Guantanamo as the principal United States naval station in the West Indies. The Secretary, Senator Proctor and Congressman Cannon, Foss, and Gillett arrived here yesterday on board the United States despatch boat Dolphin, which anchored in the lower bay. Secretary Moody and his associates have worked incessantly for the last two days under a hot sun examining the strategic points, the transportation facilities, the water supply and the surrounding country. They visited the locations for the proposed fortifications, surveyed the coast line, and conferred with the owners of the land it is proposed to acquire. Senator Proctor and the Congress-

men will recommend the purchase of twenty square miles of land on both sides of the lower bay and several small islands. As soon as the necessary legislation has been secured they favor the construction of a permanent barracks, a drydock, and strong fortifications, designed against a sea attack only. Fortifications on the land side are not regarded as necessary. No difficulty is anticipated in acquiring the necessary lands, as the Spanish and English owners are enthusiastic over the station. It is thought that both the Army and Navy will maintain forces at Guantanamo. The Dolphin will proceed to Jamaica tomorrow. Senator Proctor and Postmaster General Payne have enjoyed some tarpon fishing here."

Several changes in the stations of ships of the Navy have been decided upon by the Navy Department. The Princeton will soon be relieved from the Asiatic Station and ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard for repairs. The San Francisco is to join the European Station; the Cincinnati will go to the Asiatic Station; the Bennington to the Pacific Station, and the Ranger has been detached from the Pacific Squadron and will be completely overhauled.

The U.S.S. Illinois, Captain Converse, is to be at New Orleans, La., about April 10 to be put on the naval dock for scraping and painting; it will probably be ten days before she is ready to put to sea. One of the prime objects apparent in the ordering of the Illinois to New Orleans, aside from the necessity of placing her in dock, is to enable the large number of captains of industry who will be in New Orleans to attend the Manufacturers' Association, which holds its first session on April 15, an opportunity of going aboard. The powerful marine fighter was to have gone to this city before the end of the current month, but on account of information transmitted to the Navy Department as to the river, the Secretary of the Navy deemed it unwise to send her there, but at the instance of Congressmen Myer and Davey he rescinded his orders and authorized Captain Converse to proceed up the Mississippi.

The Bureau of Navigation has sent the following instructions to all commanders-in-chief and commanding officers of vessels acting singly: "In order that the advancement of qualified men may not be delayed owing to lack of vacancies in the complements of seagoing vessels, commanding officers of all vessels are authorized to advance men in inferior ratings in the deck and engineer force to the grades of seamen and firemen, first class, respectively, regardless of the complements of the vessels. Only qualified men are to be advanced, and such advancement must be in accordance with the existing regulations."

The following official announcement has been made by the Navy Department: "The Bureau of Navigation is now ready to distribute the West Indian medals awarded under act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, to the enlisted men of the Navy who served on board of the following vessels: The Wilmington, engagement at Cardenas, May 11, 1898; and Manzanillo, July 18, 1898; the Gloucester, engagement of Santiago, July 3, 1898; the Dolphin, engagement of Guantanamo, June 11, 12 and 13, 1898; the Topeka, engagement at Nipe Bay, July 21, 1898. Applicants for the medals who served on board of the above vessels during the engagements named should forward at once to this Bureau the discharges that they received during the period between July 4, 1898, and the present time, and they will be returned to the applicants with their medals. The names and post-office address should in every case be legibly written in the application. Enlisted men now in the Service should make application as above through their commanding officers."

The report of the board of officers appointed to determine what is necessary in the water front for the berthing of battleships and fleets at the New York Navy Yard has been received by the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The board reports that the essential work will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,166,000. It is proposed to remove the cob dock to thirty feet below mean low water, to increase the depth of the part in front of the cob dock and in Whitney basin adjacent. Part of the cob dock will be removed to a uniform depth of thirty feet, and the sea wall extended so as to make berths for twelve large vessels, or seven more than can at present be accommodated. The board says the navy yard should be enlarged by the purchase or condemnation of the adjacent district in Brooklyn bounded by Hudson avenue to the present angle of the navy yard wall, northwest boundary. The purchase recommended is not, however, essential to the improvement in the water front required for berthing of battleships and fleets, but has particular regard to the shipment part of the yard. This is a matter of great and urgent importance in the expansion of the water front, this being the chief shipping point for the entire Navy. The adoption of the plan proposed will require the building elsewhere of the buildings now on the cob dock necessary for the use of recruits of the Navy, of whom a large number receive their initial training in connection with receiving ships at this station. The office building can be moved, but the other three buildings are old, unsuitable and could not be moved, but should be torn away with the cob dock.

The following statement shows the number of vacancies which have occurred in the line of the Navy since the passage of the Personnel Act, the average number for the five fiscal years 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903, the average number of vacancies required by law, and the number of vacancies in excess or below the required yearly average, above the grades of commander, lieutenant commander, lieutenant and lieutenant (junior grade):

No. of vacancies since the passage of "Personnel Act,"	Average No. of vacancies for the 5 years 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903.	Average Vacancies No. of in excess vacancies of the required for each fiscal year	Above the grade of		
99	00	01	02	03	
13	13	14	26	16-25	13
20	20	21	33	22-35	20
29	29	41	23	30-45	29
40	39	38	45	40-45	40
					3-25
					2-35
					1-45
					4-5
					Commander
					Lieut. Commander
					Lieutenant
					Lieutenant (J. G.)

The records of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron from April 7 to Sept. 30, 1863, form the subject matter of Series I, Volume 14, of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion," published under the direction of Secretary of the Navy Moody, by Prof. Edward K. Rawson, U.S.N., Superintendent of Naval War Records, and Mr. Charles Stewart. An engraving showing the Confederate ram Atlanta is the frontispiece of the volume, which has recently been issued by the Government Printing Office.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. At Pensacola.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. At Pensacola.
IOWA, Capt. Thomas Perry. At Pensacola.
INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. At Pensacola Fla.
ILLINOIS, Capt. George H. Converse. At Pensacola.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Manney. At Pensacola.
TEXAS, Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At Pensacola.
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Pensacola.

Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. Arrived at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, March 21.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. Sailed March 24 from Pensacola for San Domingo.
MARITIME, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. Arrived at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, March 21.
RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nazro. Sailed March 18 from New York for Puerto Cortez, Honduras.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. Sailed March 18 from Newport News for Puerto Cortez, Honduras.
PANTHER, Comdr. John C. Wilson. Arrived at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, March 21.
VIXEN, Comdr. Walter McLean. At Culebra.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton ordered to command. Captain Dayton in temporary command. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. James H. Dayton. Capt. C. C. Cornwell ordered to command. At Naples.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. At Naples.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. At Naples.
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. Arrived at Palermo, March 23.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.
NEWARK (Flagship), Comdr. Richard Wainwright. At Montevideo.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Arrived at Buenos Ayres March 20.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Arrived at Talcahuano March 24.
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Sailed March 23 from Para for Pernambuco.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. J. J. Hunker. Sailed March 18 from Acapulco for Magdalena Bay via La Paz.
BOSTON, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Sailed March 18 from Acapulco for Magdalena Bay via La Paz.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Sailed March 18 from Acapulco for Magdalena Bay via La Paz.
PERKY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
RANGER, Comdr. W. P. Potter. Sailed March 18 from Acapulco for Magdalena Bay via La Paz.
WHEELING, Comdr. E. B. Underwood ordered to command. At Tutuila, Samoa.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, Commander-in-Chief Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.
KENTUCKY (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles H. Stockton. Capt. Robert M. Berry ordered to command. At Hong Kong.
RAINBOW, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. (Flagship of Admiral Cooper.) At Cavite.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Hong Kong.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. E. M. Hughes. At Cavite.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. At Cavite.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart. At Cavite.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Dunn. At Cavite, P.I.
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Harry A. Field. At Subig.
GLACIER, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. Arrived at Cavite March 22.
HELENA, Comdr. Sidney A. Staunton. Arrived at Hong Kong March 25.
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. At Hong Kong.
IRIS, Lieut. Henry B. Price. At Cavite.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Cavite. Address Guam.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfield. At Tongku, China. Address care of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval forces, Asiatic Station.
MONTEREY, Comdr. W. H. Beecher. At Canton.
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Hong Kong.
NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Hong Kong. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
PISCATAQUA, Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite. Address Manila.
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). Sailed March 2 from Swatow for Fuchau.
PRINCETON, Comdr. John B. Collins. At Olongapo.
SATURN (collier, merchant officers and crew). Sailed March 5 from Hong Kong for San Francisco.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. At Cavite. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. U. R. Harris. At Shanghai.
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. James Laven. At Olongapo. Address Manila.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Aaron Ward. At Cavite.
ZAFIRO (supply vessel). At Hong Kong.

Gunboats Patrolling the Philippines.

ALBAY, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. At Zamboanga.
CALLAO, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. At Canton.
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Winterhalter. At Shanghai.

SAMAR, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Zamboanga.
QUIROS, Lieut. F. Bougher. At Zamboanga.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. L. C. Bertolette. At Shanghai.

VESSLS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &c.

ACCOMAC, Btsn. C. T. Chase. At Pensacola.
ACTIVE, Boatswain Charles Wouters. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
ALLEN, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
ALICE, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, Lieut. Harley H. Christy, Annapolis, Md.
APACHE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Culebra.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. Arrived at New Orleans March 24.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Culver. At Boston. Address there.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. At Mare Island.
CHICKASAW, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Boatswain F. Carall. At Port Antonio, Jamaica. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived at Pensacola March 25.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Sailed March 26 from Port Antonio for Kingston. Address San Juan.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Arrived at Port Antonio March 25. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
FORTUNE, Lieut. A. W. Hinds. Sailed March 25 from Talcahuano for Valparaiso.
HERCULES, tug. At Norfolk. Address there.
HIST, Lieut. Chas. Owens. Arrived at Newport March 25.
HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. A. MacArthur. At League Island, Pa. Address there.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu, H.I. Address Honolulu.
ISLA DE LUZON, At Pensacola. Has been ordered out of commission.
IWANA, Navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
MASSACHUSETTS, Boatswain James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Washington.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie. Address there.
MODOC, At Philadelphia.
MOHAWK, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NARKEETA (tug). Arrived at New York March 20.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Boston.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
NEZINSCOT (tug), At Portsmouth, N.H.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
NINA (tug). Placed out of commission at New York March 21. Will resume her former duties as navy yard tug.
OSCEOLA, Btsn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.
PAWNEE, Arrived at Annapolis March 20.
PEORIA, Ensign Walter B. Tardy. At Newport News. Address Norfolk.
PONTIAC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
PORTSMOUTH, Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.
POWHATAN, At New York. Address there.
PAWTUCKET, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
POTOMAC, Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
RAPIDO, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. Address there.
RESTLESS, Norfolk, Va.
STANDISH (tug). Arrived at Annapolis March 19.
SANDOVAL, Lieut. Martin E. Trench. At Annapolis.
SAMOSET (tug). Arrived at Philadelphia March 23.
SEBAGO, Boatswain George B. Hendry. At navy yard.
SILOUX, tug. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. At Mare Island. Address there.
SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewell. At Guam. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
SYLPH, Lieut. C. P. Preston. At Washington. Address there.
TECHUMSEH, Btsn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.
TRAFFIC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON, Boatswain E. M. Isaac. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNADILLA, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
WNCAS, Chief Btsn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Address there.
VIGILANT Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
WABAN, tug. At Pensacola. Address there.
WAHNETA, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, Lieut. Blon B. Bierer. At Pensacola. Address Pensacola.
WISCONSIN, Capt. U. Sebree. At Bremerton, Washington. Address there.
WYOMING, Comdr. V. L. Cottman. At Mare Island. Address there.
YANKTON, Comdr. Austin L. Knight. Arrived at Santa Cruz del Sur March 25. Address care Postmaster, New York.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. Address New York City.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). At League Island. Address there.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.
CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to training station.)
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NIPIA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.
RICHMOND, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer, Norfolk, Va.
SANTÉE, Comdr. H. Osterhaus. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY (prison ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
WABASH, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

In active service under command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Address of Flotilla, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. G. W. Williams. Arrived at Yorktown March 25.
BARRY, At Norfolk.
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. At Norfolk.
DALE, Lieut. H. I. Cone. At Norfolk.
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. At Norfolk.

In active service under command of Lieut. A. H. Davis. Address of Flotilla, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
TRUXTUN, Lieut. A. H. Davis. At Norfolk.
WORDEN, Lieut. B. B. McCormick. At Norfolk.
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At Norfolk.

FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.

Lieut. G. C. Davison, U.S.N., in command.
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, DUPONT, PORTER, SOMERS, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON and THORNTON.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.

ADDER, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At New Suffolk.
McKEE and CRAVEN, Torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
TALBOT, Lieut. A. M. Procter. At Annapolis. Trying oil fuel.
RODGERS, Ensign John J. Halligan, jr. Washington. In connection with oil fuel tests.
GWIN, Lieut. John F. Hines. Naval Academy detail. Norfolk, under repairs.
DAHLGREN, Ensign C. P. Nelson. At New Suffolk.
MOCASSIN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At New Suffolk.
STEWART, Lieut. Arthur B. Hoff. At Annapolis.
WINSLOW, Lieut. L. R. Sargent. At Newport.
WILKES. In reserve at Key West, Fla.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. At Mare Island. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
ALERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. Arrived at San Diego March 24. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. Arrived at San Juan March 11. Itinerary: Leave March 31, 1903, due at Key West, Fla., April 15, 1903; leave April 25, 1903, due at Yorktown, Va., May 7, 1903; leave May 18, 1903, due at Hampton Roads, Va., May 20, 1903. Mail address care Postmaster, New York City, N.Y., domestic postage.
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. At Newport.
BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. Sailed March 25 from Port Royal for New York. Address there.
ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Hellner. Arrived at Havana March 23. Itinerary: Leave April 1, arrive Gardiners Bay April 15; leave May 2, arrive Tompkinsville May 3. Mail address care Postmaster, New York.
HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Arrived at Mobile March 13. Itinerary of U.S.T.S. Hartford: Leave Mobile March 26, arrive Pensacola March 27; leave April 13, arrive Havana April 16; leave April 20, arrive New York (Navy Yard) April 27; leave May 4, arrive Gardiners Bay May 5. Leave Gardiners Bay Fridays during stay there, going to New London for fresh provisions and to give liberty, returning to Gardiners Bay on Mondays. Address all mail care U.S. Despatch Agent, New York.
LANCASTER, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. Address Norfolk. On cruise in Chesapeake Bay. At Yorktown.
MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. At Mare Island. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Corwin P. Rees. Sailed March 20 from San Juan for Yorktown, Va. Itinerary of the Monongahela follows: Due at Yorktown, April 7, 1903, leave April 25, 1903; due at Hampton Roads April 28, 1903. Address all mail to U.S.T.S. Monongahela, care U.S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York City, until March 14, (date of steamer sailing from New York). After March 14, address to Yorktown, Va.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Arrived at Norfolk March 25. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
PURITAN, Comdr. Albert G. Berry. At Newport News.
TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At Boston. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

AJAX. At Boston. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
ALEXANDER. Arrived at Norfolk March 21. Address care Postmaster, New York.
CAESAR. Sailed March 12 from Malta for Norfolk. Address care Postmaster, New York.
BRUTUS. Sailed March 15 from San Juan for Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
HANNIBAL. Arrived at Norfolk March 23. Address care Postmaster, New York.
LEBANON. Arrived at Baltimore March 23. Address care Postmaster, New York.
LEONIDAS. At Baltimore. Address care Postmaster, New York.
MARCELLUS. Sailed March 25 from Boston for Baltimore. Address care Postmaster, New York.
NERO. Sailed March 25 from Malta for New York via St. Michaels, Azores. Address care Postmaster, New York City.
STERLING. Arrived at Pensacola March 22. Address care Postmaster, New York.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. F. Swift, retired. Address Station Fish Hawk, Boatswain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—At San Juan, Porto Rico. Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth.
BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle. San Diego, Cal.
BOUTWELL—At Newberne, N.C., Capt. J. A. Slamm.
CALUMET—At New York, N.Y., 1st Lieut. C. T. Brian.
CHANDLER—At Boston, Mass.
CHASE—Practice ship, Capt. W. E. Reynolds, Arundel Cove, Md.
COLFAX—At Arundel Cove, Md. 1st Lieut. John C. Moore.
DALLAS—At New London, Conn., Capt. W. C. De Hart.
DEXTER—At New Bedford, Mass., Capt. F. H. Newcomb.
FESSENDEN—At Detroit, Mich., Capt. James B. Moore.
FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C., Capt. W. S. Howland.
GALVESTON—At Galveston, Tex., Capt. G. D. Myrick.
GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal., 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.
GRANT—Port Townsend, Wash., Capt. D. F. Tozier.
GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y., Capt. T. D. Walker.
GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. T. D. Lay, retired.
HAMILTON—At Savannah, Ga., 1st Lieut. F. J. Haake.
HUDSON—At New York, N.Y., Lieut. R. Ridgley, jr.
MCULLOCH—At San Francisco, Cal., Capt. W. C. Coulson.
McLANE—At Key West, Fla., Capt. A. P. R. Hanks.
MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y., Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired.
MANNING—Capt. C. H. McLellan, at San Francisco, Cal.
MORRILL—At Milwaukee, Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.
ONONDAGA—Capt. W. G. Ross, at Norfolk, Va.
PERRY—At Astoria, Oregon, Capt. W. A. Failing.
RUSH—At Seattle, Wash., Capt. C. C. Pengar (repairing).
SEMINOLE—At Boston, Mass., Capt. H. B. Rogers.
SLOOP SPERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y., 1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte.
SMITH—At New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. H. Emery.
THETIS—Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco, Cal.
TUSCARORA—Capt. D. A. Hall, at Wilmington, N.C.
WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.
WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. S. E. Maguire.
WINONA—Repairing at Arundel Cove, Md.
WOODBURY—At Portland, Me., Capt. E. C. Chaytor.

G. O. 124 MARCH 17, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The accounts of all pay officers on shore stations beyond the continental limits of the United States shall hereafter be inspected quarterly by another pay officer attached to the station or by the pay officer of a vessel. When impractical to have such inspection made by a pay officer, the cash balance shall be verified by a board of two officers. The inspection shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Article 1206, U.S. Navy

Regulations, so far as may be practicable. Commandants of those stations will take the necessary steps to carry out this order.

CHAS. H. DARLING, Acting Secretary.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed March 19.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

To be rear admirals.

Capt. Francis A. Cook, to be a rear admiral from March 21, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Crowninshield, retired.

Capt. Purnell F. Harrington, to be a rear admiral from March 21, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Cook, an additional number in grade.

To be captains.

Comdr. Adolph Marx, to be a captain from March 21, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Cook, promoted.

Comdr. Raymond P. Rogers, to be a captain from March 21, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Marx, an additional number in grade.

Comdr. William S. Moore, to be a captain from March 21, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Rogers, an additional number in grade.

Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll, to be a captain from March 21, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Harrington, promoted.

To be commanders.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Holmes, to be a commander from March 21, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Marx, promoted.

Lieut. Comdr. John F. Parker, to be a commander from March 21, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Rogers, promoted.

Lieut. Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins, to be a commander from March 21 (subject to examination), vice Moore, promoted.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Bowyer, to be a commander from the 21st of March, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Ingersoll, promoted.

Lieut. William W. White, to be a lieutenant commander from the 21st of March, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Holmes, promoted.

Lieut. Blas C. B. Sampson, to be a lieutenant commander from the 21st of March, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Parker, promoted.

Lieut. Solon Arnold, to be a lieutenant commander from the 21st of March, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Hutchins, promoted.

Lieut. Martin A. Anderson, to be a lieutenant commander from the 21st of March, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Bowyer, promoted.

To be lieutenants.

Lieut. (J.G.) Kenneth G. Castleman, to be a lieutenant from the 21st of March, 1903 (subject to examination), vice White, promoted.

Lieut. (J.G.) William W. Littlefield, to be a lieutenant from the 21st of March, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Sampson, promoted.

Lieut. (J.G.) Earl F. Jessop, to be a lieutenant from the 21st of March, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Arnold, promoted.

Lieut. (J.G.) Pope Washington, to be a lieutenant from the 21st of March, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Anderson, promoted.

Civil engineer in the Navy.

Archibald L. Parsons, of New Hampshire, to be a civil engineer from the 18th of March, 1903, to fill a vacancy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 20.—Lieut. Comdr. N. R. Usher, to Coasters Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay, R.I., for duty at Naval War College.

Lieut. Comdr. F. S. Carter, to home.

Lieut. A. C. Dieffenback, detached Wheeling; to home and wait orders.

Chief Carp. H. Rigby, detached Naval Station, Port Royal, S.C., etc. April 20, 1903; to Newport News, Va., duty connection fitting out Missouri and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Carp. C. Thompson, to Naval Station, Port Royal, S.C., April 15, 1903; duty in department of construction and repair.

Carp. W. F. Stevenson, detached duty at works Newport News, Va., etc.; to Chicago via Buffalo.

MARCH 21.—Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, detached duty as commandant, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., April 1, 1903, and wait orders.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, to duty as commandant of navy yard and station, New York, N.Y., April 1, 1903.

Comdr. G. H. Peters, commissioned from Feb. 10, 1903.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Allderice, commissioned from Nov. 7, 1902.

Lieut. H. V. Butler, commissioned from Sept. 17, 1902.

Lieut. E. M. Bennett, commissioned from Nov. 21, 1902.

Asst. Paym. C. J. Cleborne, detached Nashville; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty as assistant to general storekeeper.

Paym. Clk. O. H. Berlin, appointment dated Dec. 21, 1901, for duty on board Nashville, revoked.

Paym. Clk. I. H. Haaker, appointment dated Nov. 28, 1901, for duty on board Buffalo, revoked.

MARCH 22.—Sunday.

MARCH 23.—Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, to duty with General Board, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Dorn, detached special duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to Wabash, as executive.

Lieut. V. S. Houston, detached Columbia, etc.; to duty in Naval Gun Factory, navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. B. Grove, detached treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.; to Washington, D.C., for duty at the Naval Dispensary.

Passed Asst. Paym. R. H. Woods, detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Buffalo.

Asst. Paym. H. D. Lamar, detached Columbia; to Nashville.

Asst. Paym. H. E. Stevens, detached Buffalo; to home and wait orders.

Midshipman S. C. Rowan, detached Albany; to Chicago.

MARCH 24.—Admiral of the Navy G. Dewey, commissioned from March 2, 1899.

Comdr. E. B. Barry, to navy yard, New York, N.Y., April 15, 1903.

Midshipman R. D. Gatewood, detached Wyoming; to New York.

Chief Engr. A. W. Morley, retired, died at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 24, 1903.

MARCH 25.—Capt. C. C. Cornwell, detached Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.; to command Chicago.

Capt. J. H. Dayton, detached command Chicago, May 15, 1903; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Rodman, commissioned from March 3, 1903.

Lieut. T. P. Magruder, detached Buffalo; to Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

Ensign J. H. Tomb, detached Nashville; to Worden.

Rtsn. P. Deery, detached Nina; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Chief Gun. C. Morgan, to Washington, D.C., April 1, 1903, examination for retirement; then home and wait orders.

Chief Gun. W. Walsh, to Washington, D.C., April 23, 1903, duty in general storekeeper's office at that yard.

War. Mach. F. P. Mugan, detached Chicago; to Buffalo.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. W. Plummer, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; three months' sick leave.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, commissioned assistant adjutant and inspector in the Marine Corps with the rank of lieutenant colonel from March 3, 1903.

Lieut. J. J. Raby, commissioned lieutenant in the Navy from Sept. 24, 1902.

Col. G. F. Elliott, commissioned colonel in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1903.

Lieut. Col. W. P. Biddle, commissioned lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1903.

Lieut. Col. L. W. T. Waller, commissioned lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1903.

Pay Insp. G. W. Simpson, commissioned pay inspector in the Navy with rank of commander from March 3, 1903.

Lieut. Col. T. C. Prince, commissioned assistant quartermaster in the Marine Corps with the rank of lieutenant colonel from March 3, 1903.

Civil Eng. A. L. Parsons, appointed civil engineer in the Navy with rank of lieutenant (J.G.) from March 19, 1903.

Ensign W. S. Case, to Nashville.

Act. War. Mach. F. J. McAllister, detached Puritan; to Chicago via Buffalo.

Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, U.S.F.S. Kentucky, Asaltic Station, March 25 1903.

Ensign E. P. Svars, Oregon; to New Orleans.

Lieut. E. T. Witherspoon, Yorktown; to Rainbow.

Lieut. N. C. Twining, Rainbow; to Kentucky.

Ensign W. N. Jeffers, Helena; to home.

Asst. Surg. J. F. Murphy, Glacier; to Monocacy.

MARCH 26.—Pay Insp. J. A. Mudd, commissioned pay inspector in the Navy with the rank of commander from Feb. 27.

Pay Insp. H. R. Sullivan, commissioned pay inspector in the Navy with rank of commander from March 3.

Rtsn. P. Hennin, unexpired portion sick leave revoked; to duty, navy yard, New York.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 20.—Capt. F. J. Moses, L. H. Moses, W. C. Neville and T. H. Low, 1st Lieuts. C. C. Carpenter, S. A. W. Patterson, C. H. Lyman, W. C. Harlee and H. L. Matthews, and 2d Lieuts. R. Y. Rhea, P. E. Chamberlin, F. J. Schwabe and L. G. Miller U.S.M.C. detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, and ordered home.

MARCH 23.—Col. P. C. Pope commanding marine barracks, Boston, Mass., proceed to Washington, D.C., and report on March 27 to the major general, commandant U.S.M.C., to reassemble the Marine Examining Board, of which the former is president.

MARCH 25.—Major L. W. T. Waller granted leave of absence for March 27 and 28.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MARCH 19.—Capt. W. C. De Hart from the Dallas and placed "waiting orders."

MARCH 20.—Capt. A. B. Davis, retired, directed to proceed to Milwaukee, Wis., and resume duties on the Morrill.

Capt. J. B. Butt detached from the Morrill and placed "waiting orders."

Capt. J. W. Collins directed to proceed to New York city and Red Bank, N.J., on official business.

MARCH 21.—Capt. H. B. Rogers granted ten days' sick leave.

Capt. Russell Glover, G. E. McConnell and 1st Lieut. Howard Emery appointed a board to investigate and place the responsibility for the sinking of the revenue steamer Smith.

Capt. J. W. Collins directed to proceed to Richmond, Va., on official business.

Constr. J. W. Lee directed to report at the department.

MARCH 23.—Chief Engr. F. H. Falkenstein detached from the McCullough and directed to proceed to his home and await orders.

2d Lieut. B. H. Camden directed to join the Seminole at the Depot, R.C.S., Arundel Cove, Md., upon expiration of sick leave.

MARCH 25.—3d Lieut. B. L. Brockway directed to join the Bear at San Francisco.

2d Lieuts. J. F. Hottel, H. H. Wolf, Capt. S. E. Maguire, A. B. Davis, retired, and 1st Lieut. D. H. Jarvis registered at the department recently.

The revenue cutter Rush is at the Navy Yard at Bremerton for extensive repairs.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, commandant of the Revenue Cutter Service, was in New York City this week on an inspection trip.

News reached the Treasury Department this week in a report from Lieut. Howard Emery, Revenue Cutter Service, of the complete wreck of the Revenue Cutter Smith at New Orleans by the collision between that vessel and a large steamer. According to the report received at the Treasury Department the Smith was lying at the dock at New Orleans when the steamer crashed into her, cutting the revenue cutter in half, one half of the cutter sank. Lieutenant Emery, her commanding officer narrowly escaped with his life, but no one was seriously injured. The commandant of the Revenue Cutter Service has appointed a board consisting of Capt. Russell Glover, Capt. George E. McConnell and Lieut. Howard Emery to investigate the cause of the collision. A report is expected from the board next week.

Asst. Eng. Henry C. Henshaw, retired, of the Revenue Cutter Service, died on March 12, at Moreland, Md.

A report has reached the commandant of the Revenue Cutter Service that the two new cutters, the Winnisimmet and the Mackinsek, being built are rapidly progressing.

MEMORANDA FOR THE INFORMATION OF NAVY PAY OFFICER.

Washington, March 16, 1903.

No. 20. Enlisted men traveling with recruiting parties and receiving payment for actual expenses not entitled to nine dollars per month additional pay under Article 1243, U.S. Navy Regulations. (We omit the text. Ed.)

In the course of a speech in the French Senate on March 25 M. Pelletan, the Minister of Marine, pointed to the constructive policy of the United States Navy as an example which France could follow to her own advantage. He spoke of the American and German navies as the most progressive in the world, their policy being not to maintain a large, unwieldy effective force in time of peace, but to carry a small effective force capable of large and rapid increase in time of war. This policy, M. Pelletan explained, enabled the United States and Germany to save the money which would go for the maintenance of a large effective force and spend it for docks and yards, coaling stations and additional ships. Comdr. Giles B. Harber, United States Naval Attaché to the American Embassy in Paris, has just completed a tour of navy yards and naval stations, at all of which he observed extraordinary activity. Every effort is being made to complete all warships now under construction within the contract period. This increased naval activity in France is attributed to the rapid growth of the German navy.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 24, 1903.

An interesting gymnastic exhibition was given by the midshipmen Saturday evening, March 21, the championships of the Academy in boxing and wrestling were decided. Midshipman Farley, of the fourth division, was the winner with the gloves, defeating Fitch, of the third. In the preliminaries Farley had defeated Atkins, of the fourth, and Fitch, Whiting, of the second. The final bout was very spirited, and Farley showed good headwork in allowing his opponent to tire himself with furious swings and then wading in with stiff straight punches. Soule and Derr were the contestants in the wrestling match. They showed no acquaintance with the ordinary methods of wrestling and finally the match was called on and awarded to Soule, although there had been no fall. The remainder of the exhibition consisted of club swinging, foil and sabre exhibitions, tumbling, bag punching and work on the side horse, long horse, parallel and horizontal bars. The work of Baum, who captains the gymnasium team, Raudenbush, Ryden and Alexander, a fourth classman, was worthy of special mention. Aiken, who was so badly injured playing football, captained the club swingers, and Anderson gave a final individual exhibition.

The order of events was as follows: Indian Clubs—Aiken, Amsden, Alexander, Lynch, Lake, Bonvillian, Nagle, Coale, Harter, Scudder, Clarke, Chantry, Coffin, Kidd, Hartigan, Hall, Allen, Davis, Smith, Chapin, McDonald, Anderson.

Championship Divisional Boxing—Whiting, Fitch—Fitch; Atkins Farley—Farley.

Fencing (Small Swords and Sabre)—Riggs, Hilliard, Mauldin, Neilson, Atkinson, Knox.

Side Horse—Raudenbush, Ryden, Smith, Baum, Kimmel, Reed, Treadwell, Shoup, Caffee, Irwin, Irvine, Jackson, Wilcox, Alexander, Henderson, Chapin.

Horizontal Bar—Ryden, Raudenbush, Smith, Baum, Kimmel, Reed, Treadwell, Shoup, Caffee, Irvine, Irwin, Jackson, Wilcox, Alexander, Henderson, Chapin.

Tumbling—Smith, Shoup, Powell, Amsden.

Bag Punching—Ryden, Raudenbush.

Parallel Bars—Ryden, Raudenbush, Smith, Baum, Kimmel, Reed, Treadwell, Shoup, Caffee, Irvine, Irwin, Jackson, Chapin.

Pyramids—Ryden, Raudenbush, Smith, Baum, Kimmel, Reed, Treadwell, Shoup, Caffee, Irvine, Irwin, Jackson, Wilcox, Alexander, Henderson, Chapin.

Final Boxing—Farley, Fitch. Won by Farley.

Final Wrestling—Soule Durr. Won by Soule.

The mild weather of the past two weeks has afforded great advantages to the Naval Academy boat crews and the baseball team for outdoor work. There were more baseball candidates and oarsmen to come out this year than ever before and the prospects for a good nine and crew are promising. The baseball team will be the first to start the season, their first match game being with Lafayette here on next Saturday. Coach William J. Clarke, of the Washington baseball team, has had the middies out at practice since the first of the month. The members of the class that graduated in February, who played on last season's team, have derived more benefit from the practice, as the new men have not yet been excused from daily drills and do not get out until late in the afternoon. Coach Clarke has assisting him in the work this year Case Patton, a southpaw, of the Washington team. The remaining schedule of games is as follows: April 1, University of Pennsylvania; April 4, Cornell; April 10, Yale; April 11, Harvard; April 18, Penn. State; April 25, Georgetown; May 2, Dickinson; May 9, University of West Virginia, and May 16, West Point. Both West Point and Annapolis are extremely anxious to win this season's contest, as it will throw athletic honors one way or the other, each team having won four football games, one baseball game and one fencing contest.

The boat crews have been getting in some good work for the past few days. These crews have been out on the water daily. Ensign Timmons, who is coaching this season, follows his crews in the torpedo boat Hanley. The race to be rowed are with Pennsylvania, Yale and Georgetown on May 2, 16 and 23, respectively. Penn's freshmen and Georgetown's second crew will row the Navy's second crew on the same days of the two varsity races.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., March 20, 1903.

Major and Mrs. Colville P. Territt expect to leave for the East within a few days, on a four months' leave. Miss Dusenberry, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. James W. Clinton at the post for several months, left recently for her home in New York.

Edmond C. Clark, the hospital attendant who helped in the care President McKinley when he was brought wounded to the operating rooms in the Buffalo hospital, passed through El Paso recently en route to San Francisco. He had just enlisted in the Cavalry, hoping later to be transferred to the Hospital Corps and work his way up.

Private Louis Walker, U.S.A., who was taken off the Southern Pacific incoming train recently, died while being removed to the hospital.

The citizens of Texas are so enthusiastic over Admiral W. S. Schley's career as a daring and successful naval officer and his record as a man of gallant deeds and noble qualities that they have selected his name for the name of their new county, which was formerly part of El Paso County.

Nearly all the Mexican soldiers from the barracks in Juarez, across the river, have gone to Chihuahua, Mex., to participate in the military maneuvers taking place at that point.

A great many soldiers at this post and through the Department of Texas are being transferred at present. Their times will shortly be out and they do not intend re-enlisting.

Miss Mary Fechet, daughter of Major and Mrs. Edmond G. Fechet, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a small dinner recently given by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Eddy, of El Paso. Other Army guests were Col. and Mrs. Harry L. Haskell, Major and Mrs. Colville P. Territt, Miss Territt and Mrs. Glasgow, wife of Capt. William J. Glasgow, U.S.A.

Ensign W. V. Tomb, U.S.N., who is at this post under the care of Dr. William Baird, for tuberculosis, has decidedly improved in health and Dr. Baird is very confident of an ultimate cure.

Lieut. David H. Bower, 12th Inf., who was recently appointed quartermaster and subsistence officer for the

3d Battalion of the 12th at this post, is expected to arrive shortly to assume his new duties.

Mrs. Harry L. Haskell gave two very delightful lunches last week, the first complimentary to Mrs. Alfred T. Smith and Miss Mary Fechet, and the second in honor of Mrs. John D. Barlow and Mrs. Clinton.

Former Capt. Richmond P. Hobson, late of the Navy, did not arrive in El Paso last month as expected, but is looked for next week. He is accompanied by his mother and two sisters.

Capt. and Mrs. James W. Clinton have moved into the quarters recently occupied by Capt. Glenn H. Davis, while theirs are undergoing some necessary repairs.

Much disappointment is expressed that President Roosevelt did not include El Paso in his trip, as many had hoped he would, but he will come no nearer than Albuquerque, New Mex.

PENSACOLA.

Pensacola, Fla., March 23, 1903.

The U.S.S. Atlanta is expected to sail immediately, and according to one of the local newspapers, will go to Hayti.

The vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron will go out to sea this week for target practice, and will remain in the Gulf for three days, when they will return to this port.

A general court-martial, of which Capt. E. D. Taussig, U.S.N., is president, is now in session at the yard for the trial of several members of the crew of the Isla de Luzon.

H. J. Hermesdorf, landsman, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Indiana, was found dead on the beach, about 1½ miles from the navy yard, on the 19th instant. A board of inquest was held and decided that the unfortunate man met his death by drowning. It is the general impression that the man jumped overboard from his vessel with the intention of swimming ashore.

A "smoker" will be tendered to the "men behind the guns" of the fleet at an early date by the citizens of Pensacola. It is also rumored that the crew of the Alabama will give a "smoker" on shore very soon.

Surgeon Gen. P. M. Rixey, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, arrived at the yard March 23 and will inspect existing conditions at the naval hospital. Major Gen. Charles Heywood, commandant of the Marine Corps, also arrived at the yard on a tour of inspection. It is believed that the presence of these officers at this time will result in much needed improvements in their respective departments here.

Mrs. Wise, wife of Admiral W. C. Wise, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, entertained a party of friends with a delightful trip on the bay in the tug Sebago, on the afternoon of March 20, and on returning to the yard an elegant lunch was served.

Lieut. H. O. Stickey, U.S.N., of the Texas, entertained a party at luncheon on board that vessel on March 18. P. A. Surgeon Frank L. Pleadwell gave a dinner to a party of friends on board the U.S.S. Kearsarge on the evening of the 21st instant. Midshipman W. D. Puleston, U.S.N., gave a luncheon on board the Kearsarge on the evening of the 17th instant, the guests all being ladies. Ensign John W. Greenslade, U.S.N., of the Texas, entertained a party of ladies at dinner on board that vessel on the evening of the 21st instant.

Capt. Thomas Perry, commanding the Iowa, gave an elegant dinner on board his vessel on the evening of the 21st instant to a distinguished party of Pensacolians. 2d Lieut. Burton W. Sibley, U.S.M.C., gave a dinner on board the Texas on the evening of the 18th instant, among those present being a number of Pensacola's most charming society women.

THE PRESIDIO.

San Francisco, Cal., March 19, 1903.

The officers of the Presidio Club have made the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month "Ladies Night," and the innovation is much appreciated.

Major William P. Evans, 20th Inf., has been discharged from the general hospital and left for Chicago to join his regiment. Capt. Peter Murray, 18th Inf., is visiting friends in San Francisco and the southern part of the State, but will soon join his regiment and proceed to the Philippines. Major Alexis R. Paxton, 13th Inf., of Benicia Barracks, visited his new post, Alcatraz Island, on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Alexander McCracken gave a charming luncheon to several of her friends from San Francisco at her beautiful Mare Island home on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Walton, wife of Capt. E. S. Walton, 19th Inf., gave a delightful entertainment on Wednesday evening, in honor of Miss Mahon.

The United States training ship Alert, which has been at Mare Island for some time, sailed for the southern part of the State the last of the week.

Major Daniel A. Frederick, formerly of the 7th Infantry, will soon sail for the Philippines to assume the duties of A.A.G. Lieut. John L. Bond, 19th Inf., has gone to San Antonio, Texas, in charge of fifty recruits for that post.

Mrs. Sanno, wife of Col. J. M. J. Sanno, 18th Inf., is at the Occidental, and is ready to go to the Philippines with the regiment. Col. Albert Barnitz, U.S.A., retired, with Mrs. Barnitz and daughters, who have been spending the winter in San Francisco and Alcatraz Island, have left for their home in New York city.

The Heavy Artillery, under the command of Major Charles W. Hobbs, have had an excellent week of long-range target practice.

Capt. Winfield S. Overton, Art. Corps, and Lieut. Henry S. Kiersted, assistant surgeon, are away on leave of absence. Lieut. W. L. Clarke, Signal Corps, has reported at Army Headquarters.

The officers of the training ship Adams entertained quite a number of friends from San Francisco at a delightful luncheon on board ship on Thursday afternoon.

The officers and ladies at Fort Mason are practicing for private theatricals to be produced in a short time. Mrs. Arthur R. Kerwin and Mrs. Rush are to take leading and important parts.

Mrs. Miller, wife of Lieut. J. J. Miller, 14th Inf., has gone East for an extended visit. Capt. Henry Page, assistant surgeon, arrived from the East on Friday and relieved Captain Newgarden as medical officer at Fort Mason.

Col. Robert L. Meade, of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Meade, are comfortably settled at their new quarters at the navy yard, which is considered one of the most desirable and attractive homes on Mare Island.

Mrs. Ducat, wife of Major Arthur C. Ducat, 7th Inf.,

gave a pretty tea on Monday afternoon, March 16, to the ladies of the post. The rooms of her Presidio home presented a pleasing effect by the decoration of pink and white Japanese plum blossoms.

Miss Egbert of Manila, daughter of the late Colonel Egbert, U.S.A., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Edward Field, of San Francisco.

Lieut. Col. Alexander Rodgers, 15th Cav., is in the city en route to the Philippines. Colonel Rodgers was stationed at the Presidio some years ago, with the 4th Cavalry.

Mrs. Griffin gave a dinner at her home on Mare Island on Tuesday evening, in honor of the Misses Meade, who have recently joined the station.

MONTEREY, CAL.

Major Thomas F. Davis, 15th U.S. Inf., who, since his graduation from West Point twenty-seven years ago, has served continuously with the 15th Infantry, has been transferred to the 28th Infantry, now serving in the Philippines. Major Davis and family left Monterey, Cal., March 5, for El Paso, Tex., from which place after spending a leave of two months the major will start for Manila to join his new regiment.

The leaving of the major and his family was the cause of deep regret to the officers and ladies of the 15th, who gave a dinner in honor of their departing friends at the regimental mess March 1, and presented to them a handsome silver punch bowl, tray and ladle. The speech of presentation was made by Capt. W. T. May, who, next to Major Davis, has served longer with the 15th than any other officer now attached to it, and who spoke feelingly of the major's long service with his regiment, his value to it as an officer and of the high regard in which he and Mrs. Davis have always been held. Major Davis expressed briefly but with feeling the thanks of himself and Mrs. Davis for this evidence of the regard in which they were held by their associates, and their regret at leaving the 15th.

Among those present at the dinner were Colonel Ward, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Pratt, Miss Pratt, Major and Mrs. Davis, Major and Mrs. Lassiter, Major and Mrs. Taylor, Major Stephenson, Chaplain Clemens, Captain and Mrs. May, Captain and Mrs. Lloyd, Captain and Mrs. Brooke, Captain and Mrs. Upton, Captain Cotter, Lieutenant and Mrs. McDaniel, Captain Bridges, Lieutenant and Mrs. Reese, Lieutenant and Mrs. Elliott, Lieutenant Rittler, Captain Uline, Lieutenant Knabenshue, Lieutenant and Mrs. Boyce, Captain Smiley, Lieutenant Burr, Lieutenant Clapham, Lieutenant and Mrs. Morgan, Lieutenant Aul, Lieutenant and Mrs. Caffey, Lieutenant Campbell, Lieutenant Ward, Lieutenants Stewart, Watkins, Sillman and Lieutenant Lawrence. Mrs. Lawrence and Miss Lawrence, Lieutenant and Mrs. Cook, Lieutenant Hickox, Lieutenants Wieser and Binford, Captain Savage and Lieutenant Whelen.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 23, 1903.

This post contributes a goodly number of applicants for commissions this spring; a larger number in fact than has ever represented it before. They left March 23 for Fort Leavenworth to appear before the examining board of officers March 24. They are: Sergt. Frank E. Dyer, Troop D, 4th Cav., Sergt. William D. James, Troop M, 8th Cav., Corp. Gaston O'Brien, 6th Field Battery, Pvt. James B. Tevis, Troop A, 4th Cav., and Pvt. George A. Shaefer, Troop D, 4th Cav.

Troops I and K, 8th Cav., Captains S. L'H. Slocum and J. T. Dickman, respectively, commanding, and the 6th and 7th Batteries, Field Art., Captains Granger Adams and William Lassiter, have been selected to represent the Fort Riley garrison at the dedication ceremonies of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, April 30, May 1 and 2.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ben H. Dorcy received on Saturday evening, in honor of Major and Mrs. James Lockett, recently arrived at the post. Major Lockett was promoted from Troop I of the 4th Cavalry, vice Rodgers, 4th Cavalry, promoted lieutenant colonel, and assigned to the first squadron of his regiment stationed here.

On Saturday the 4th and 8th Cavalry squadron played nine innings, the forming winning by a score of 7 to 5.

Provost Sergeant "Peggy" Farlow, of the Cavalry post, while attending to his duties about the garrison, was thrown from his horse one day last week and rather seriously kicked in the face by his facetious mount. He was conveyed to the hospital, but refused to "stay put," and although a portion of his anatomy is somewhat out of proportion, the large force of prisoners realize that he is still doing business at the old stand.

The masquerade ball given by the Artillery Band on St. Patrick's night attracted a large crowd from not only the near by town and post, but from the adjacent towns east and west on the railroad. Over fifty couples joined in the grand march, and the costumes were, throughout, original and true to the character or nationality portrayed. The proceeds were turned over to the mess fund of the Artillery Band, after expenses were paid. The sum realized was a substantial one.

Progress of the work on the grounds of the athletic association has been very satisfactory, it having been necessarily confined to grading and other preliminary work. Within the coming weeks, weather permitting, those in charge anticipate starting the structural work.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, March 23, 1903.

Major and Mrs. Smith S. Leach, of the Engineer Corps, entertained quite a number of their friends Thursday evening at their home on Scott avenue, at the post. The function was in compliment to their niece, Miss Lewis of San Francisco, Cal. The color scheme in decorations were red and white. After cards an elegant supper was served. Those who attended from the post were Captain and Mrs. Menoher, Captain and Mrs. Scherer, Captain and Mrs. Taggart, Captain and Mrs. Dickman, Miss Taylor, guest of Mrs. Dickman, Captain and Mrs. Atkinson, Lieutenant and Mrs. Hyde, Lieutenant and Mrs. Heidt, Miss Freeman of the city, Miss Marie Belle Wilson of Chicago, Miss Mary McClaughry of the post, Miss Berry, the Misses Cheney, Captain Davidson, Lieutenants Cheney, Cavanaugh, Pope, Youngberg, Knight and Henry.

Mrs. Emily Spratley of the city gave a very delightful one o'clock luncheon Thursday afternoon. Those from the post were Mrs. C. W. Miner, Mrs. J. T. Dickman, Mrs. C. T. Menoher, Mrs. L. C. Scherer, Mrs.

Lloyd S. McCormick, Miss Taylor of Muskogee, I.T., and Miss Jeffers of Chicago.

Miss Genevieve Feunon entertained with a tea from four until seven o'clock last week, at the home of Captain and Mrs. Tyree H. Rivers of the post. About thirty guests from the city and garrison were present. Miss Grace McGonigle served punch. Col. and Mrs. C. W. Miner of the post entertained friends at a seven o'clock dinner Saturday evening, March 21. Lieut. S. A. Cheney and the Misses Cheney of the post entertained friends Friday evening March 19. Col. and Mrs. H. Wygant of the post gave a dinner Thursday, March 19.

Major and Mrs. D. E. McCarthy and children left Saturday, March 21, for New York and Washington. Capt. and Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler have returned to the post from a three months' tour in Europe and Egypt. Mrs. Wotherspoon and children have arrived from the East to join Major W. W. Wotherspoon, 6th Inf., at the post.

Lieut. C. B. Clark left last week, on leave, for his home in Massachusetts. Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Koehler returned last Friday, March 17, from an extended Mexican tour. Lieutenant Dean has arrived at the post from the Philippines for temporary duty with the 4th Cavalry. His mother is expected in a short time to visit him.

Chaplain and Mrs. George Robinson are expected to arrive very soon from Los Angeles, Cal., to visit friends at the post. They are en route to Fort Wayne, where Chaplain Robinson is stationed. Alexander Robinson, son of Chaplain and Mrs. Robinson, is visiting at the post. He arrived last week from Allegheny, Pa., and will accompany his parents to Fort Wayne.

A squad of soldiers is preparing the rifle range, and practice will begin early next month. It is probable that the members of the Cavalry squadron will have carbine practice first, inasmuch as they do not go to St. Louis.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 20, 1902.

Major James Lockett, 4th Cav., recently promoted from captain, same regiment, has been relieved from command of Troop I by Lieut. F. T. Arnold, Sqdn. Adj., 4th Cav. Major Lockett has been assigned to duty with the 1st Squadron of the regiment, which is stationed at Fort Riley, Kan.

The Jefferson Barracks Social Club gave a masquerade ball on March 14, in the general mess hall, which was one of the most successful of the popular entertainments which they have been giving during the winter; over two hundred guests were present from the city, and the hall was most appropriately decorated with flags and troop colors.

The eight troops of the 4th and 8th Cavalry stationed at this post have been skeletonized for the past year for the purpose of attaching recruits to them for instruction, with only 40 men in each troop. Orders have been received to recruit them to their full strength of 65 men each, in order that they may be at their standard for the dedication ceremonies of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition on April 30. The troops here are to be the President's escort, and will be the only organizations to wear the new full dress uniforms.

Lieut. Patrick H. McAndrew, Asst. Surgeon, U.S.A., reported at this post on the 15th of surgo, from San Francisco, Cal., having recently arrived from the Philippines.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 19, 1903.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston is expected to arrive here to-morrow and resume command of the department, relieving Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, who will leave the following day for San Francisco, accompanied by his aide, Lieut. James B. Allison. The Commercial Club of Portland, and other commercial organizations of that city, are making arrangements for a reception to be tendered General Funston. Governor Chamberlain will review the 3d Regiment and Light Battery A, Oregon N.G., in the armory, at which time General Funston, accompanied by a number of officers from the barracks, will be in attendance as a guest.

Major and Mrs. Alexander B. Dyer returned yesterday from Southern California, where they have been spending the last three months.

Capt. Thomas L. Smith took fifty of the short service men of the 17th Infantry to Fort Flagler last week, to be drafted among the Artillery companies there.

Capt. Walter A. Bethel will have charge of the Chief Quartermaster's office during the temporary absence of Col. F. H. Hathaway.

The whist club was very pleasantly entertained on Tuesday last by Mrs. Johnson.

FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont. March 21, 1903.

Major Wilber E. Wilder, adjutant general of the department, paid a short visit to the post Sunday, March 8, and inspected the post school under the superintendency of Chaplain Allen Allensworth. Major Wilder found the school in a flourishing condition, and expressed himself as being pleased with the methods used and the progress made by the men. He left in the afternoon for Fort Missoula.

Miss McCullen, a charming young lady of Helena, was a visitor at the post for several days, and the guest of Mrs. Nelson. Complimentary to Capt. H. C. Keene's birthday, Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Sanford entertained a number of the officers at an elaborate dinner Friday evening, March 20. After dinner the evening was spent pleasantly in conversation. Lieut. James D. Taylor, who has been absent on leave for several weeks visiting friends in the South, returned to the post Sunday afternoon, March 15.

The card party given by Contract Surgeon and Mrs. Sievers Saturday evening, March 14, proved to be one of the greatest treats of the season. Sixty-three was the game played at which Mrs. T. A. Baldwin made the highest score and was awarded the prize, a beautiful bouillon cup and saucer. The gentlemen's prize was won by Capt. I. C. Jenks, and was a Gibson sofa pillow. Refreshments concluded the evening. Dr. and Mrs. Sievers' guests were: Capt. J. A. Moss, Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks, Major and Mrs. J. C. Dent, Miss Miller, Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, Lieut. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, Jr., Captains Cochran, Laws and Keene, Colonel Matile, Lieut. and Mrs. Sanford, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Dr. and Mrs. Pease, Lieutenants Hay, McDonald, Fravel, Sweeney and Burt.

Little Dan Cupid has apparently been working over-

time in the garrison these past months. Several engagements are hinted at by Madam Grundy, with one or two weddings in the near future.

Mrs. Nelson entertained a few friends Tuesday evening at a dinner in honor of Captain Nelson's birthday. It was informal, but none the less enjoyable for that reason.

STATE TROOPS.

We publish on another page in this issue, the full report of the War College Board of the Army, on the interpretation of the Militia bill.

Brig. Gen. George M. Cole, Adjutant General of Connecticut, in a letter to us says, with reference to temporizing with the lawless element in Waterbury, Conn., while the National Guard were on duty there: "The National Guard was not on duty at the beginning of the trouble."

"The civil government has a duty to perform before the militia can be called on; but within five hours from the time it was decided that troops were needed there, nine companies of the 1st Infantry and seven of the 2d Infantry, with two days' rations, were disembarked in the city of Waterbury, (over ninety per cent. of the men reporting for duty), and complete quiet was restored during their stay there, from five to eight days (two companies of the 3d Infantry remaining on duty until the eighth day). Not a single overt act was committed, requiring the presence of the troops, and no necessity existing for their remaining any longer on duty, they were withdrawn the 8th day of Feb., 1903. Four weeks after they were ordered home, a dastardly murder was committed by masked men in an out of the way spot. The National Guard of Connecticut did the duty required of it faithfully and cheerfully. If any shooting had been necessary, you may rest assured that somebody would have been shot."

The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of February, 1903, based on the drill reports for the month: 1st Infantry, 91.01; 2d Infantry, 93.66; 3d Infantry, 85.20; 4th Infantry, 93.51; Brigade Signal Corps, 92.10; Machine Gun Battery, 96.36; Separate Company, 91.42; Battery A, 83.53; Coast Artillery, 1st Co., 73.59; 2d Co., 82.80; Troop A, 95.85; Naval Battalion, 83.12.

The conditions for the annual rifle competition of the State Match of the N.G.N.Y., have been changed so that this year the distances to be shot over will be 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, instead of 200, 300, 400, and 600 yards as formerly. The change is a good one.

The 2d Battery, N.Y., Captain Wilson, was reviewed at their temporary quarters on Bathgate avenue, Bronx, in Thursday, March 19, by Major Gen. Chas. F. Roe. The battery paraded in undress uniform and were posted at the Gatling guns. The ceremony of review was perfect. The marching past at a walk and trot (or double time) was well executed. General Roe before presenting the badges complimented the organization upon its appearance and the reputation maintained notwithstanding the fire and being without a home for ten months. State long service badges for fifteen years were presented to Guidon Sergt. W. B. Love and Corporal B. K. Murphy; ten year badges were also presented to Sergt. F. F. Richardson and Private A. B. Benson. The "Morton" and "Stadler" badges for marksmanship were presented to Sergt. J. H. Bayer and Artificer C. E. Morse respectively. A Gatling gun drill followed which was executed with old time precision for which the battery is noted. The officers of the staff who accompanied General Roe were Colonels Chapin, Ladd, Thurston, Hurry, Cleveland, Leigh, Holland and Stearns. Other officers present were Colonel Duffy and Lieutenant Maguire, 6th Regiment; Major J. T. Ashley and Dr. Jarrett, 13th; Lieutenants Matlock and Laing, 3d Battery; Capt. Louis Wendel and Lieutenants Schmidt and Elkara, 1st Battery; Gen. Geo. D. Scott, ex-Major G. T. Lonigan, 9th Regiment, a large delegation from the 4th Separate Company, Yonkers, and the 11th Mount Vernon. The Old Guard was also out in good form. Dancing followed with a reception and collation for all who attended, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. A review has been tendered to Adjutant Gen. Nelson H. Henry and will be held about the middle of April.

Co. A, 23d N.Y., Captain Pradger, will hold its annual review and stag entertainment in honor of its veterans at the armory on Wednesday evening, April 1.

The 7th Regiment, N.Y., Athletic Association is arranging an elaborate program for its forty-third games to be held in the armory, New York City, Saturday evening April 4. Among the special contests are two relay races, a bicycle race and a 23-yard steepchase. A match relay race between the picked quarter mile runners of the 23d and 7th Regiments is expected to be the feature of the evening.

A smoker will be given on the New Hampshire at the foot of 24th street, New York City, on Saturday evening, March 28, by the Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps of the 1st Naval Battalion.

The members of Co. G. (31st Separate Co.) N.Y., held an election at the armory in Mohawk March 18 for 1st lieutenant, vice Lieut. A. J. Merrell, resigned because of removal. The election resulted in the selection of Arthur Mowers Wright of Little Falls to fill the position. Lieutenant Wright served during the Spanish War as a private in Co. E, 1st N.Y. Volunteer Infantry, and as a sergeant major, being stationed at Honolulu.

The election which was to have been held in the 14th N.Y., for a lieutenant colonel, has been called off in order to avoid a factional contest.

An unusually interesting and skilful exhibition was given by the 1st Signal Corps, N.G.N.Y., Capt. Oscar Erlandson, at the Central Park Riding Academy, on the evening of March 26, before Major General Roe, and a large audience. The exhibition was even a greater success than that given in former years because of the increased average length of service of its members. This is now six years, whereas a year ago it was only four years. In other words only one man has taken his discharge during the past year. The events included a concert wig wag drill with colored lights, colored flags and bells; a mounted military drill in full dress uniform; mounted games of skill; cossack riding, head cutting and pistol practice; telegraph and telephone line building, pole climbing, tent building, and the sending of messages by all the known methods including telephone, telegraph, flag, lantern, ardois lights and wireless system. The skill of the signalmen is certainly deserving of the highest praise, and Captain Erlandson and the members are to be congratulated on their efficiency. Major General Roe presented prizes and also medals for 100 per cent. duty, etc. Some twenty-five men of the Corps performed 100 per cent. of duty during the season just ended and there is also a substantial increase qualifying in small arms practice and expert signalmen.

The dates for general rifle practice at Creedmoor Rifle Range for the National Guard of New York have been assigned as follows: 1st Brigade, May 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 21, 22 and 23; 2d Brigade, May 1, 14, 15, 19, 20 and 25. Headquarters organizations: 1st and 2d Batteries and 1st Signal Corps, May 4; 13th Regiment, May 5 and 7; 23d Regiment, May 6; Troop C, 3d Battery and 2d Signal Corps, May 8. Supplementary practice will be held on the following dates: For marksmen Aug. 1, Sept. 5, Oct. 3 and 17; for sharpshooters Aug. 8 and 22; Sept. 12 and 19; Oct. 17 and 24; for experts, Aug. 29, Sept. 26, Oct. 10 and 29; for distinguished experts, Aug. 29, Sept. 26, Oct. 10 and 29. Lieut. N. B. Thurston will have charge of the Creedmoor shooting. The annual team competitions open to the National Guard of the State will be held at Creedmoor as follows: Headquarters prize for the commands attached to general headquarters Aug. 13; 1st and 2d

Brigade contests Aug. 13; adjutant general's trophy and major general's and governor's trophies, Aug. 14; State match, Aug. 15. Organizations will use the U.S. magazine rifle in the competitions as last year.

Colonel Morris, of the 9th N.Y., has appointed the well known expert rifleman, John Corrie, of the 12th Regiment, armorer of the 9th vice Higgins, deceased. Corrie, who was also a noted Army shot before joining the National Guard, has for some years maintained his reputation as one of the best shots in the country, and the 9th has secured a valuable addition to their rifle team.

Colonel Duffy, of the 60th N.Y., when he arrived at the armory on St. Patrick's Day, after the parade, found an unusually large and fine specimen of a shamrock awaiting him, which measured some six inches square. It was made of metal and of a handsome green color. Captain Foley and all the officers of the regiment assert they had nothing to do with the sending of the shamrock, and the colonel is now convinced that it must have been a kindly offering from Capt. Louis Wendel, of the 1st Battery, who, it is said, celebrated St. Patrick's Day quite heartily at Fort Wendel after viewing the 60th in parade.

Governor Durbin, of Indiana, on March 17, appointed Col. Oran Perry, Quartermaster General of the Indiana National Guard, to succeed the late General Foster. Colonel Perry is a gallant veteran of the Civil War. He started in as a private and rose to the rank of colonel. He was brevetted colonel March 24, 1865. "For the resolute and courageous manner in which he led his battalion in the charge at Fort Blakely, Ala., on April 2, during which he was seriously wounded; for his zeal as an officer, and for having a splendid and efficient battalion." Governor Morton commissioned him colonel April 13, 1865. In the 16th he was with General Nelson in Kentucky, and with the 69th he was with General Sherman in the first attempt on Vicksburg in 1862. He was in the Army of the Tennessee in all the movements resulting in the capture of Vicksburg in 1863, with the Army of the Gulf under General Banks, with the Red River expedition and with Gen. Gordon Granger in Alabama in 1864. When Canby operated against Mobile Colonel Perry was in command. Colonel Perry's record covers the following battles of the Civil War: Richmond, Ky., Chickasaw Bluff, Miss., Arkansas Post, Fort Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, Jackson, Alexandria, La., Blakely, Ala., and the various assaults on Vicksburg. Colonel Perry was wounded a number of times. At Richmond he was shot in the leg and taken prisoner. At Fort Gibson he got a bullet in the left arm, and he carries to-day the marks of a bullet wound in the head received at Blakely, Ala.

REVIEW OF THE FOURTH NEW JERSEY.

Brig. Gen. E. A. Campbell, of New Jersey, reviewed the 4th Regiment of Jersey City in command of Col. Robert G. Smith, at its armory on the evening of March 24. The regiment paraded twelve companies equalized into fronts of sixteen files, and divided into three battalions. Major Lohmann commanded the first, Major Steele the second, and Major Brinkerhoff, the third. After the battalion formation the regiment under the direction of Adjutant Gerardin was formed in line and turned over to Colonel Smith, who ordered ranks opened. Then Co. E, Captain Gibbs, was ordered to the front, and the color sergeants, taking the colors from the box of the reviewing officer were escorted by Co. E to the color company, the regiment meanwhile presenting arms. The regiment was then formed in line of masses for review, and made a handsome appearance. The men generally speaking during the standing review were steady, especially in the first company in each battalion, but a number of men in each of the interior companies were very unsteady, turning heads and moving hands and bodies. They should remember that such actions are unsoldierly when at attention, and mars the showing of the regiment. If they assume the audience cannot see them they are very much mistaken. In the passage the regiment made a fine showing, the companies having perfect fronts, while the rear rank of each company maintained proper distance from the front rank except the 2d and 4th Company of the second battalion. None of the best drilled regiments in New York City maintain the tactical distance between ranks in the passage as did the 4th N.J. An excellent regimental drill followed, in command of Colonel Smith, and evening parade concluded the military ceremonies. The manual during the latter ceremony was a trifle ragged, and on every occasion of bringing the pieces to an order, the butts were grounded with the most unmerciful bang. Some ten men were observed without gloves among several companies, although in the rear ranks, and one of the men paraded without his waist belt, and consequently had to carry his bayonet on his piece inverted, having no scabbard to carry it in, owing to the absence of his body belt. While at parade rest a lack of uniformity in grasping the piece was apparent. Some men had the left hand right up to muzzle and several had the hands right on top. No man should be allowed to parade at a ceremony until properly instructed. The armory was crowded to its utmost capacity, and an enjoyable dance concluded the entertainment. The second battalion will hold a dance on April 15.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. P.—The widow of a Navy officer, who died under the circumstances you mention, we should say is most certainly entitled to a pension. Application for pensions should be made to the Commissioner of Pension, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

M. B. asks: Has the prize money for the capture of the Spanish navy of the Maria Teresa and Reina Mercedes been awarded by the Court of Claims? Answer: Make application to the Auditor for the Navy Department for your share of money.

S. S. asks: Whether or not the medals to the crew of the U.S. cruiser Brooklyn during the Santiago campaign have been issued yet? Answer: Brooklyn medals have not yet been issued; she is the 25th vessel on the list. Your name is on the list to get a medal.

W. E. S.—Benjamin Snow is now on the U.S.S. Prairie Address care Postmaster, New York City.

FORT MICHIE.—Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is in the Department of Missouri, Erastus M. Walker, Chief Musician, 1st Cav., was retired, 1898. His address is Box 157, Carlyle, Ill.

L.M.—The records of the A.G.O. show that Martin V. Rudolph was enlisted Oct. 11, 1899, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in Battery G, 1st Artillery, and was honorably discharged from the 15th Co., Coast Artillery, Feb. 18, 1903, at Fort Trumbull, Conn., by expiration of service as private. There are no records of his movements subsequent to his discharge and his present whereabouts is unknown.

E. S.—The name of John Brown has not been found on the records of Troop C, 4th Cavalry, during 1894, 1896 and 1898.

P. E. C.—Michael Slattery, private Co. C, 14th Inf., sailed with company for the Philippine Islands on U.S.A. transport Klipatrick, Feb. 2, 1903. He should be addressed at Manila, P.I.

R. M.—The records of the A.G.O. show that August L. Meising was honorably discharged from the Hospital Corps, U.S.A. Feb. 10, 1902, at the U.S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., by expiration of service as private. No record has been found of his subsequent enlistment and his present whereabouts is unknown.

R. L. Y.—The records of the A.G.O. show that Frank Young was honorably discharged Nov. 2, 1901, at Hattang, P.I., by expiration of term of service as private

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SAVES YOUR TEETH

Co. M, 20th Infantry. There is no record of his subsequent enlistment. He arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 1, 1902, on transport Thomas. There is no record of his movements subsequent to his arrival in the United States, and his present whereabouts is unknown to the A.G.O.

CADET asks: Can a company be brought to the position of "charge bayonets" from "present arms" by the command "charge bayonets"? Answer: See par. 53, Manual of Arms 1901.

W. B. asks: Suppose a company of Infantry to be firing by volley, and the officer in command has given the commands, "Load! Company ready! Aim!" While the troops are in the position of aim, a superior officer comes up and orders the officers in charge to stop the firing, it being understood that there will be no more firing for some time to come. Should the officer in charge give the command "recover arms" or "cease firing"? The Infantry Drill Regulations say that "the command 'cease firing' may be given at any time after the first preparatory command for firing." If this is the case could not the command be given in the present instance? Answer: "Cease firing," as the command "recover arms" is only intended for drill purpose or a very short pause during firing.

B. C. asks: In reference to par. 714 Infantry Drill Regulations, when the non-commissioned officers in the line of file closers cast their eyes to the front. In par. 190 it states that the file closers cast their eyes to the front as soon as alignment is verified? The definition of file closer is officers or non-commissioned officers posted two paces in rear of the line. Answer: File closers cast their eyes to the front as soon as their alignment is verified by the sergeant major. The ranks do not change until he returns and commands "front."

B. M. G. writes: In your current issue you state in "Answers to Correspondents" that "the regimental adjutant does not return the salutes of battalion adjutants when reporting on parade." Are you not mistaken? See par. 461, A.R. 1901. Answer: The regimental adjutant does not return the salutes of battalion adjutants when reporting during parade.

L. W. asks: What is the object of the forty-four inches between the squads in company drill? Several of us are having disputes about it. I think it is to allow space enough for the squads to execute the movements of the drills. Answer: In line, one set of four files requires 112 inches; in forming column of fours the rear rank drops back to forty-four inches; therefore from the front of the front rank of one four to the front of the corresponding next four, the distance is 112 inches figuring the depth of each rank at twelve inches. See pages 3 and 5 Infantry D.R.

C. R. L. asks: (1). In your issue of Dec. 27, 1902, in answer of the 14th question of J.W.G., you say "firing and loading is part of the Manual of Arms. Yes." Does the "yes" mean that firing and loading break the numbers, or simply that the "rests" break the numbers. (2). In executing backward march or the side steps, should the piece be brought to the trail at the preliminary command, or at the command "march"? (3). Should any movement in the Manual of Arms, not divided into motions and numbered, be executed "by the numbers"? (4). In executing "right turn" from a halt, should the man on the right flank take a short step forward and then execute "by the right flank," or should he turn on a movable pivot as in "fours right"? And how should "left turn" from a halt be executed? Answer: (1). Movements relative to the cartridge are executed with promptness and regularity, but not in cadence. (2). Raise the piece to the trail while in motion and resume the order on halting. (3). For drill purposes only. (4).

Face to right and take up the short step at once. Left guide executes the same movement to the left. All others execute left half face and take up full step until arriving on the line, when they take up short step until further orders.

H. L. writes: In section 131, Infantry Drill Regulations, page 49, describing the "flank step," the following passage occurs: (Line six after planting the left foot) "then face to the right in marching and step off in the new direction with the right foot." Does this mean, that, after planting the left foot, you turn on the ball of the left foot until you face squarely to the right, and then step in the new direction with the right foot? Or is it executed as we did under Upton's Tactics, merely planting the left foot and stepping in the new direction with the right foot, turning the body to the right, but not first turning on the ball of the left foot? Answer: In executing a "flank step" or to march by the flank; it is intended to face and march in the new direction at the same time.

J. W. L. writes: The regulations prescribe that after the band has played "retreat," the adjutant, when the music ceases, faces to the left and calls battalion to attention, then opening ranks, etc. The point has been made that in this paragraph there was no provision for the present custom of playing the National anthem after "retreat," and that when the latter is played it is customary now, in the National Guard at least, for the battalion to come to attention without command of the major or adjutant during the playing of the National anthem; thus making the adjutant's calling of the battalion to attention unnecessary and improper. Query: (1). Should the battalion come to attention during the playing of the National anthem? (2). If so should this be by command? (3). If so by whose command? (4). Should the adjutant follow the wording of this paragraph and call the battalion to attention, or should he, assuming it is at attention then open ranks and proceed as is prescribed thereafter? Answer: (1). Yes. Special order U.S.A., and adopted by all military organizations. (2). Usually the troops resume the attention at the firing of the gun at last note of retreat without command. (3). If no gun is fired the adjutant gives the necessary command. (4). It would be unnecessary for the adjutant to command "attention" but perfectly proper.

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BORN.

BERRY.—At West Point, N.Y., to the wife of Capt. D. G. Berry, 22d U.S. Inf., a son.

CANBY.—At St. Louis, Mo., on March 21, 1903, to the wife of Capt. James Canby, Paym. U.S.A., a daughter.

HOWZE.—At Washington, D.C., March 6, 1903, to the wife of Major R. L. Howze, Captain 6th Cavalry, U.S.A., a son, at the Soldier's Home.

IRWIN.—At Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., March 9, 1903, to the wife of Paym. John Irwin, jr., U.S.N., a daughter.

JOHNSON.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 3, 1903, to the wife of Lieut. W. H. Johnson, 8th U.S. Inf., a son.

MARRIED.

CURTIN—MUSE.—At Pasadena, Cal., March 12, 1903, Miss Leonora Scott Muse, daughter of Col. William S. Muse, U.S.M.C., to Mr. Thomas E. Curtin.

OLIN—DODGE.—At New York City, March 21, 1903, Col. Stephen H. Olin, former A.A.G. on staff of General Roe, and Mrs. E. H. Dodge.

BROWNING—JONES.—At Governors Island, N.Y., March 18, 1903, Lieut. W. S. Browning, Art. Corps, U.S.A., to Miss Helen Jones, daughter of Major Samuel R. Jones, U.S.A.

DIED.

BAIRD.—At Philadelphia, Pa., February, 1903, Mrs. Mary F. Baird, mother of the wife of Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, 6th Cav.

COMSTOCK.—At New York City, March 19, 1903, Major Joseph J. Comstock, brother-in-law of Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, U.S.N., retired.

BUCKEY.—At Washington, D.C., March 13, 1903, Mrs. C. T. Buckey, mother of Capt. M. C. Buckey, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

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GILMARTIN.—At New York City, March 4, 1903, Margaret N. Gilmartin, wife of Gunner Gilmartin, U.S.N.

HENSHAW.—At Moreland, Md., March 12, 1903, Asst. Engineer Henry C. Henshaw, R.C.S. retired.

MORLEY.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., March 24, 1903, Chief Engineer Albert W. Morley, U.S.N., retired.

STRONG.—At Baltimore, Md., March 19, 1903, Major Norton Strong, U.S.A., retired, of paralysis.

WINSLOW.—At Washington, D.C., March 25, 1903, Mrs. Mary Sophia Winslow, mother of Lieut. Comdr. C. McR. Winslow, and Lieut. Francis Winslow, U.S.N., and widow of Comdr. Francis Winslow, U.S.N.

WOOD.—At Boston, Mass., March 12, 1903, Daphne, youngest daughter of Major Palmer G. Wood, 12th U.S. Inf.

WORDSWORTH.—At her villa in Capri, Bay of Naples, Italy, March 17, 1903, Maria Shonnard, daughter of the late Gen. William Hays, U.S.A., and wife of William Wordsworth, president of the College of Bombay, India.

WRIGHT.—At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Mr. James Maxwell Wright, son-in-law of the late Rear Admiral Charles H. Poor, U.S.N.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The British naval estimates for 1903-4 show that the total amount to be voted this year is £34,457,000, an increase of £3,202,000, or something more than 10 per cent, on the sum voted in 1902-3. For new construction £1,137,000 is asked. Apart from the new ships to be laid down, the building program for the coming year is extensive. The Admiralty expect to complete six battleships, eleven armored cruisers, one second-class cruiser, two sloops, four destroyers, eight torpedo boats, and three submarines. During the year their Lordships propose to lay down and commence three battleships, four first-class armored cruisers, three third-class cruisers, four scouts, fifteen destroyers, and ten submarines.

Belgium, with its small population, maintains a total force of 170,000 men, of whom 100,000 form the field army and 70,000 garrison the fortresses. The field army comprises four infantry divisions and two divisions of cavalry. A division numbers some 24,000 men, and is provided with suitable proportions of all arms and details, being practically a small and handy army corps.

A committee of the British Institute of Journalists has been appointed to make arrangements for a memorial to the correspondents who lost their lives in South Africa and already have a record of twelve newspaper representatives who were killed or died of disease.

The announcement that the British Government intends to plant a naval establishment at St. Margaret's Hope, to the west of the Forth Bridge, and on the north side of the Firth of Forth, has awakened immense interest in Scotland. Ships of war were built in the Firth of Forth in the time of James VI. Two hundred vessels can at present find accommodation. The Firth is about four miles wide here, but narrows to about two miles at the Bridge. A great amount of excavation will have to be carried out. The rich coalfields of Fife are within easy access.

With a view to increasing proficiency in gunnery in the British navy it has been decided to award a medal to the captains of the guns in each ship who are judged by the captain to be the best shots in that ship during the year, with each nature of gun.

During the past year the British militia supplied 18,379 men to the regular army.

Oil fuel does not seem very successful so far in the British navy. "According to the somewhat mixed accounts at Portsmouth," the London Engineer says, "the Mars tried to use the oil inside her boilers and her water to coax the fires to burn. She has returned to Portsmouth to get these two necessities unmixed. The Hannibal, too, does not seem to be doing over and above well. It is a curious thing that in all other navies liquid fuel got out of the experimental stages years ago, and in some, like the Italian, is a brilliant success."

The Novole Vremya says that with the arrival in the Far East of Admiral Stackelberg's squadron, which visited Portland on its way out, the Russian naval forces in Chinese waters will be more powerful than at any previous period. There will be six battleships, eight

first-class armored cruisers, four second-class cruisers, seven sea-going gunboats, two transports, three torpedo cruisers, and twelve destroyers or sea-going torpedo boats, nearly all of these vessels being of modern construction. It is stated that the Minister of War, General Kourapatkine, and the Minister of Finance, M. Witte, are about to pay a visit to the Russian possessions in the Far East.

The Russian battleship Tsarrevitch is now practically complete at La Seyne. She has been given enormous fighting tops, each about the size of a respectable cottage.

The action of some "cocky" lieutenant in stopping the fire engines in Berlin in order to let his company of infantry pass has led the Emperor to issue an order that fire engines need not stop even for himself or the Emperor, let alone other members of the royal family, ambassadors or detachments of marching troops.

A proclamation has been issued by Col. Sir Edward McCallum, Governor of Natal, announcing that King Edward has pardoned all persons accused of treason and other offences arising from the Boer war who have not been tried. He has also pardoned all committers of such acts. The special treason court has been dissolved.

In the Journal Officiel of Feb. 14 the French Minister of Marine publishes a circular explaining his objection to the use of water-tube boilers with small tubes in large warships. He also gives his reasons for insisting on a ten hours' trial with full power instead of a three hours' trial with fires alight under only three-quarters of the boilers. The amount of coal used per hour per square meter of grate area should be, in his opinion, increased from 110 to 150 kilos.

After being hidden in the sands for over 200 years the wreck of the 70 gun frigate Anne, which was crippled and run ashore in Admiral Torrington's battle with the French fleet in 1690, has been found off Dungeness. The hull shows plainly at low tides, close in to the shore. It is stated that there are still on board some of her brass guns.

The French Upper War Council has decided to entrust in future to the Naval Prefects, in permanent delegation from the Ministry of War, the command of the artillery in all batteries facing the sea.

The trials of the new French cruisers suffered some interruption from rough weather. At Toulon the Jeanne d'Arc got under way on Feb. 17 for her 24 hours' trial, which was not completed owing to the strong east wind and heavy sea, which made it hopeless to attempt more than 19 knots. The trials were resumed on the 21st and 22nd, when the weather proving finer an average speed of more than 19 knots was attained. The ship will be inspected with a view to being commissioned very shortly.

The new orders as to recruiting for drivers for the British Army Service Corps, for two years with the colors and ten with the Reserve, have now come into force. It is hoped by this means to establish a very large reserve for this branch, and thus obviate, in future campaigns, the enormous expense caused by employing civil labor.

The esteem in which men of letters are held in France is shown by the order issued by General André, Secretary of War, rescinding the penalties inflicted on sixty gunners at Poitiers, sixty pupils of L'Ecole Polytechnique, and thirty men of the transport service at Nice, all in honor of the birthday of Edgar Quinet. But Quinet was quite as distinguished as a politician and a patriot as he was as a poet and prose writer.

After nearly thirteen years in the responsible position of Commissioner of the Police of London, Sir Edward Bradford is about to retire, owing to ill health, with the gratitude of the London people for his uniformly successful rule. He had seen a long army service in the East, reaching the grade of colonel in 1884, and after serving as Chief Commissioner of Ajmer he returned to England and was occupied at the India Office from

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1887 until he succeeded Mr. Munro at the head of the London police. Sir Edward has but one arm, like our own Deputy Police Commissioner of New York, Capt. Alexander R. Piper; his other arm was lost nearly forty years ago while tiger shooting.

A French army surgeon, Major Saint-Paul, has invented a convenient apparatus for transporting knapsacks or other military impedimenta, relieving the soldier of the weight of his personal luggage while on the march. It consists of three wheels constructed like those of a bicycle, supporting a light T-shaped tubular frame, to which a large number of knapsacks or other packages can be attached by straps. The whole can be readily drawn by one or two soldiers, or pushed from behind. When not in use the "roule-sack," as it is called, can be taken apart and carried by one or more men.

Russia is the latest convert to the immense battleship. This year's program provides for five battleships of 16,000 tons, most of them intended for the Far Eastern Squadron. "These vessels," the United Service Gazette says, "may be regarded as a reply to the scheme of Japan, under which several ships are about to be ordered, and since it is reckoned that British builders will take only three years to complete these vessels, this time has been laid down by Russia as the maximum. Hitherto five years has been the period for constructing battleships in Russia, and it remains to be seen how far this can be improved upon. In their armament these new ships will resemble the new United States ships rather than our King Edward VII. of similar displacement. They will have the four 12-inch guns common to all ships of the line, but their secondary battery will include twelve 8-inch guns as compared with eight 8-inch guns in the United States ships and four 9.2-inch guns in the British ships. But whereas we, as well as America, have in addition a large number of 6-inch quick-firers, the Russian ships will carry a great battery of smaller automatic and semi-automatic guns. The program, having received Imperial sanction, will be commenced in the spring, and it is intended that everything shall be done by Russian labor."

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Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila. Major Gen. George W. Davis, Gen. J. F. Wade, U.S.A., to command by July 25, 1903.
Department of Luzon.—Headquarters Manila, P.I.
Department of the Visayas.—Headquarters, Iloilo.
Department of Mindanao.—Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command.
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36th. Ordered from Manila to U.S. Address San Francisco, Cal.	95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
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38th. Manila, P.I.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
39th. Ft. McKenry, Md.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	107th. Ft. Greble, Me.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	108th. Manila, P.I.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
54th. (Torpedo Co.), Fort Totten, N.Y.	113th. Ft. McKenry, Md.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
56th. San Juan, P.R.	115th. San Diego, Cal.
57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	117th. Ft. Getty, S.C.
59th. San Juan, P.R.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	119th. Ft. Delaware, Del.
	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
	122d. Key West, Fla.
	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
	124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
	125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Ordered from Manila to U.S. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal.
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I. Will return to the United States in June, 1903, and be assigned to Department of Colorado, with headquarters at Fort Logan.
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; K, Columbia, Tenn.

4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A, B and C, Fort Brown, Tex.; D and E, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; F and H, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.
5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P.I.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Columbus, New York; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, Fort Porter, N.Y.; L, Fort Wood, N.Y.
9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pakin, China. Address China via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y. Cos. E, F, G will take temporary station at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., by April 15, to relieve 23d Inf.
10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
11th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.
13th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, Discharge Camp, Cal.; I, Fort McDowell, Cal.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; K and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; L, Benicia Barracks, Cal.
14th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Monterey, Cal.
16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.
17th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; L, Fort Lawton, Wash.; I, Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.
18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz. Entire regiment ordered to leave their present station, March 18, 1903, for San Francisco, and will sail for Manila April 1.
19th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, K, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; I, Fort Brady, Mich.; L and M, Fort Wayne, Mich.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Co. I, Fort Yates, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Lincoln, N.D.
22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. T.; Cos. B and C, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.
23d Inf.—Entire regiment Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Ordered to leave there April 20 for San Francisco, en route to Manila.
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D; I, K, L, M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.
26th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
27th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
28th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
29th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y. Artillery Corps Bands: 1st, Fort Getty, S.C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Manila; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barranca, Fla.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS ON PACIFIC COAST.

From San Francisco.
American Maru, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yokohama & Hong Kong, March 27.
Ventura, O.S.S. Co., Hono., Auckland & Sydney, N.S.W., April 2.
Korea, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yokohama & Hong Kong, April 4.
Gaelic, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yokohama & Hong Kong, April 14.
Hong Kong Maru, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yokohama & Hong Kong, April 22.
Sierra, O.S.S. Co., Hono., Auckland & Sydney, N.S.W., April 23.
China, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yokohama & Hong Kong, April 30.
Doric, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yokohama & Hong Kong, May 8.
Nippon Maru, May 16.
Siberia, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yokohama & Hong Kong, May 26.
Coptic, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yokohama & Hong Kong, June 3.

From Tacoma.

Via Steamers of Northern Pacific R.R. and S.S. Line.
Shamut, for Yokohama & Hong Kong, March 30.
Victoria, for Yokohama & Hong Kong, April 17.
Lyra, for Yokohama & Hong Kong, April 29.
Hyades, for Vladivostok and Port Arthur, May 18.
Tremont, for Yokohama & Hong Kong, May 20.

From Vancouver, B.C.

Steamers of Canadian Pacific R.R. and S.S. Line.
Tartar, Yokohama & Hong Kong, March 30.
Moana, Honolulul, Brisbane & Sydney, N.S.W., April 3.
Empress of Japan, Yokohama & Hong Kong, April 13.
Athenian, Yokohama & Hong Kong, April 20.
Mowera, Honolulul, Brisbane & Sydney, May 1.
Empress of China, for Yokohama, May 4.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FIELD GUNS, CARRIAGES, LIMBERS, ACCESSORIES, ETC.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, Feb. 26, 1903.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 p.m., April 1, 1903, for supplying Ordnance Department, U.S. Army, with 32, more or less, 3-inch field guns, carriages, limbers and accessories, complete, of American manufacture. Bids will be received for parts or all of foregoing, which must conform to detailed drawings on file here. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. WILLIAM CROZIER, Chief of Ord.

U.S. Engineer Office, 2001 I St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Feb 27, 1903.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and placing riprap stone in dikes in Occoquan Creek, Va., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, April 14, 1903, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lieut. Col., Engrs.

U.S. Engineer's Office, 2001 I street, N.W., Washington, D.C., March 13, 1903.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and placing riprap stone in dikes in Occoquan Creek, Va., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, April 14, 1903, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lieut. Col., Engrs.

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A STORY OF WAR TIMES.

In a paper read before the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts a few years ago Rear Admiral Geo. E. Belknap gives an account of the surrender of Pensacola Navy Yard at the outbreak of the Civil War by Commodore Armstrong, a veteran of the War of 1812, who might have defended the yard had he had the nerve to do so, and taken counsel of those resolved to defend instead of officers in league with the enemy beyond the gates. Admiral Belknap tells us that he was betrayed and doubtless bullied into such an act by Comdr. Ebenezer Farrand and his aid and brother-in-law, Lieut. Francis B. Renshaw, the one from New Jersey, the other a Pennsylvanian. Fort Pickens had been saved by the prompt action of Lieutenant Slemmer in abandoning two of the forts defending Pensacola harbor, McCrae and Barrancas, and concentrating his force at Pickens. On the day of the occupation of Pickens, Admiral Belknap tells us, Lieutenant, now Rear Admiral, Henry Erben went down to Fort McCrae from the Supply, with a boat's crew, and threw into the sea all the powder stored there—some twenty-two thousand pounds—to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebels. When he returned from that duty in the evening he went to the Commodore's house, and, reporting what he had done, volunteered to destroy the ammunition in the naval magazine located a short distance outside the yard. The Commodore sent for Farrand; that officer immediately advised Erben's arrest, and the sending of him on board ship, asserting that he was drunk. Armstrong refused. Then Farrand sprang up in great rage, and throwing his chair at Erben's head, abruptly left the commandant's quarters. Erben remained talking with the Commodore a little longer, and then bade him good-night. The moment Erben got outside the front door, Farrand, who had been lying in wait on the piazza, stepped up, and shaking his fist in Erben's face, said: "Damn you, I will teach you how to treat your superior officer!"

"He was so violent," says Erben, "that I took him by the throat, saying 'Damn you, I will have you hanged as a traitor, as you are.' We clinched, and in the struggle rolled down the commandant's steps. Then Farrand called for help, and Lieutenant Renshaw came out from the hedge near the house, where he had been

playing the spy; but Asst. Surg. William M. King, who had accompanied me, stepped out on my side of the path, when Farrand and Renshaw, seeing a row very imminent, ran off to the other quarters, telling the officers' wives as they went along that 'Erben is going to blow the yard up'."

Farrand's whole conduct had been so unmistakably disloyal and treacherous all through, that Erben and other officers planned to seize him at the first good opportunity and carry him on board ship. Berryman said he would receive him on board the Wyandotte, and, if necessary, put him in the coal-bunkers for safe keeping. But Farrand was too wary. He could not be induced to approach the wharf on any matter of duty whatsoever, for had he ventured there he was sure to have been seized, and he seems to have had such presentiments.

"He made a narrow escape," says Erben, "for had he been captured he would never have got ashore again."

Whatever orders Armstrong gave to protect the yard were countermanded without his knowledge by Farrand. He knew the very hour that Victor M. Randolph would present his rebel force at the gate for the surrender, and was there in brand new uniform awaiting Randolph's approach. He directed all the details of the surrender, and ordered the punishment of the faithful old Quartermaster Conway, the loyal old salt at the halliards of the flagstaff. Conway had obeyed the order to go to the flagstaff; but when the miserable Renshaw gave the order to haul down the flag, in capitulation, he said:

"I won't do it, sir; that is the flag of my country; I have served under it many years; I won't dishonor it now," and Renshaw had to do the traitorous work with his own hands.

Then Farrand and Renshaw, both still holding the commissions of the United States in their pockets, deliberately set about punishing the veteran old seaman for his fidelity. "The yard might have been defended," continues Erben, "and had any attempt been made in that direction the rebels would never have come near it. It is a long and most interesting story, and one almost unknown, too."

THE "12TH MASS."

The average compositor has a most intense dislike for contractions, and rarely puts one in his pages when it can be avoided. When he and the reporter dis-

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agree as to the meaning of some abbreviation the result is sometimes amusing.

A good example of this occurred recently in a Southern city where a popular touring orchestra was giving a Sunday-night concert. Naturally their selections were principally of a sacred character. Next morning the Daily — announced:

"The second part opened with a splendid rendition of the 'Overture from the Twelfth Massachusetts, by Mozart.'"—Harpers' Magazine.

A MARTYR TO HEREDITY.

"You have twice told me," said the benevolent Atlanta man to the wooden-legged mendicant, "that your leg was lost in the Civil War. Now, I am sure you were too young to enlist at that time."

"Well, sir, I can't deceive you—you are right. It was my father who lost a leg in the war, and the blamed thing runs in the blood. I simply inherit it; I am a wounded veteran by birth."—Atlanta Constitution.

As the Society of Friends have always been devoted to the principles of peace, and had a controlling influence in the public affairs of Nantucket, there was no military organization on that island for several generations, the author of "September

Days on Nantucket," says. Yet whenever military companies came to the island for a holiday, young women thronged the windows and waved handkerchiefs. There was no great rise of military ambition in the town, but once a coterie of young men formed a training company, and sent to Boston for equipment. Their elders compelled them, however, to make the first article of their constitution read: "This company shall be disbanded immediately in case of war."

A Civil War record of the height of Indiana soldiers shows that out of 118,254 there were 15,047 5 feet 10 inches tall; 8,706 5 feet 11 inches; 6,679 6 feet tall; 2,614 6 feet 1 inch; 1,357 6 feet 2 inches; 406 6 feet 3 inches, and 330 over 6 feet 3 inches. Dr. Gould, actuary of the United States Sanitary Commission, says in comment on these statistics: "It is evident from our statistics that the Indiana men are the tallest of the natives of the United States, and these latter the tallest of all civilized countries."

According to the Adjutant General, the United States has 10,853,396 men able to bear arms, which is one reason why most of them will never be called on to do so. —The Chicago News.

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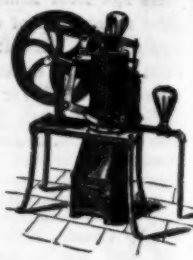


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